North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1851. NO. 96.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

Directors:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

Officers of the Company:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.

S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Sept 13, 1851. 90—

NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Life Insurance Company

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ¾ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

Important to MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall. Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

New American Novel.

THE MOTHER IN LAW—by Miss Emma D. E. Nevitt Southworth, Author of "The Deserted Wife," Retribution," "Shannondale," &c.

The Author of this volume has won golden opinions in her literary career. The present tale is destined to be widely popular. It is told with dramatic interest.

Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY, Successor to Pomeroy & O'Neal.

Raleigh, May 23, 1851. 58—

BY PROF. W. M. GILLESPIE. The Philosophy of Mathematics, Translated from the French of Augustus Comte.

By the "Author of the Maid of Orleans." The Gold Worshiners, or the Days we live in—aNovel.

Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, July 10th, 1851. 72—

NEW SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.

E. L. Harding, & Co.

Have just received a new lot of

Black Lustre SACKS, Grass and Brown Linen Sacks, and FROCKS, White and Buff Marseilles VESTS, Fancy Cass. PANTS, &c.

July 28, 1851. 77—

BABBIT'S Soap, Powder, and Crain's Soap for washing without labor and warranted to take the stains out of table Linen and Napkins. A fresh supply just to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 7, 1851. 52—

SMITHFIELD ACADEMY.

THE Second Session of this Preparatory School will commence on the 1st Monday in October next, under the Superintendence of Mr. WILLIAM CARROL, a Graduate of a University of Pennsylvania, who comes recommended by Dr. Wm. A. Smith, President of Randolph Macon College.

The Trustees now flatter themselves, that the School is permanently established, and hope since they have taken every pains to secure the talented services of a highly educated gentleman, to be sustained by the friends of education in this portion of the State.

Smithfield, once looked upon as an unhealthy location, has for the last 6 or 7 years become entirely regenerated; and will now rank first in healthfulness and beauty of appearance, among the Villages in the eastern half of the State.

Tuition per Session of 5 months:

Reading, Writing and Spelling,	$ 6 00
Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic,	10 00
Higher Branches and Mathematics,	12 00
Greek and Latin,	18 00

Board can be obtained for from four to six dollars per month.

By order of the Trustees,

H. J. BELL, Sec'y.

Smithfield, August 25, 1851. 882—tf.

The Subscriber has for Sale Low,

CHINE Fig'd, and plain changeable silks,
Black Groe De Rhine, Silk and Bl'k Alpaca,
Silk and cotton Trimmings, Hyacinth and other silk Buttons,
Bonnet, Cap, Neck, Belt and Taffety Ribbons,
French, Cambric and other Linen Cambric Handk'fs.,
White, Black, and col'd Kid Gloves, sewing silk,
Jaconett and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, spool cotton,
White and Bl'k silk and cotton Hose, a great variety,
Brown and White ½ hose, Merino ½ hose,
Jaconett, cambric, checked and plain Swiss Muslin,
Cambric, Dimity and paper cambrics, Brown and White Holland,
100 pieces Calico, various prices,
100 pieces Bleached and Brown sheeting and shirtings,
Kentucky Jeans, cottonades and Bed Ticking,
Apron check, brown and bleached Jeans
White Granite and other Crockery, a great variety,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and Brown Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee, English Mustard,
Summer and other Hats, Collin's Axes,
Expected soon, by the R. & G Rail Road a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery.

Call and examine my stock,

J. BROWN, No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Hillsborough Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month	18 00
Single do do	10 00
do do week	3 50
do do day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 23, 1851 24—

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

WILLIAMS' Traveller's and Tourist's Guide through the United States, Canada, &c. This book will be found replete with information, not only to the traveller, but likewise to the man of business. In its preparation, an entirely new plan has been adopted, which, we are convinced, needs only a trial to be fully appreciated. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER, N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63—

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

JOHN C. PALMER'S DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850 8—tf.

Willis' New Work.

HURRY-GRAPHS, or Sketches of Scenery, Celebrities, and Society, taken from life—by N. Parker Willis. "Filled to the brim with graphic descriptions and brilliant word paintings of men and things, (just the men and things, one likes to be posted up withall.) The Hurry-Graphs cannot fail to find ten thousand buyers and a hundred thousand readers," Price $1 25.

Also, by the same Author, "Rural Letters," "People I have met," &c., &c. Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 63—

For Sale at the NORTH CAROLINA BOOK STORE,

A DIGESTED MANUAL of the Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, from the year 1838 to the year 1846, inclusive, omitting all the Acts of a private and local nature, and such as were temporary, and whose operation has ceaseed to exist.

BY JAMES IREDELL—Price $1 50.

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept., 2851. 88—

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,

IMPORTER OF

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,

And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of *FARMING IMPLEMENTS,*

South Side of Market St.

Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—

THE **Baptist Psalmody,** a Selection of Hyms. By Basil Manly, D. D., and B. Manly, Jr., University of Alabama. Published by the Southern Baptist Publication Society, Charleston, S. C., 1851.

Harpers' Magazine for Septemer.

Also, a few copies of the International Magazine. By Stringer & Townsend, N. Y.

Just received by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, September 10th, 18501. 89—

ROBINSON'S SHOES.

LADIES' Kid and Goat Buskins;
" Goat welt Boots;
Misses' and Children's Goat welt Boots.

Just received by EVANS & COOKE

August 27, 1851. 86—

JUST RECEIVED at EVANS & COOKE'S.

August 30, 1851. 86—

Third Annual Fair of the SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE.

THE Third Annual Fair of the South Carolina Institute for the promotion of Art, Mechanical ingenuity and industry, will be held in Charleston, South Carolina, opening on MONDAY, 17th November, and continuing during the week.

Specimens in every branch of Mechanism, Art and industry; also of Cotton, Rice, Sugar, Tobacco and all other Agricultural Products, is solicited, for which *suitable premiums* will be awarded.

The following special Premiums are offered—

For the six best specimens of Steel made from Spartanburg or other Iron, the product of a Southern State, and manfactured into edge Tools of any kind—A Gold Medal.

N. B. A specimen of the Steel in Bars to be sent with the Tools

For the largest quantity of Cocoons raised on one plantation, not less than ten bushels—A Gold Madel or $30.

For the largest quantity of Spun Silk the produce of any one plantation, not less than ten pounds—A Gold Medal or Premium of $50.

For the best Sea Island Cotton Gin, on some new principie, superior to that now in general use; or for any real and important improvement on the present one—A Gold Medal.

For the invention of a suitable machine for Pulverising Red Pepper—A Gold Medal.

For the best Steam Engine—a Gold Medal.

For the best model Steam Fire Engine—A Gold Medal.

A large and commodious building has been selected for the exhibition, and every care will be paid to the reception and care of articles sent to the Fair. All Specimens must be in by the 13th of November.

Contributors to the Fair are respectfully requested when they forward Specifications for Exhibition, to send full descriptions of the Articles, and such information in general as may be of use, and proper for publication,

Address J. H. TAYLOR.

Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence.

June 16, 1851. 65—td.

NORTH CAROLINA FASHIONABLE JEWELER'S STORE,

Jewelry, Watches, &c.

3 DOZEN gold lever Waches, from 40 to $ 150
4 doz. Silver " " " 20 to 50,00

A large Assortment of Fashionable Breast Pins, Finger rings, Ear rings, gold Spectacles and Pencils, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Lockets, Cuff Pins, and Pens, Silver, Pearl, Tortoise Card Cases, Plated Spectacle Cases and Napkin Rings,
6 dozen silver spectacles; spring steel and plated do.
26 doz. silver Spons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs and Cups,
A large assortment of G. S. plated spoons.
Forks and Knives for table use,
A large assortment of Razors and Knives,
Plated Castors and Candlesticks,
Plated Waiters and Baskets,
Assortment of Clocks from 6 to $30,
Perfumery, Extracts, Cologne and Soaps,
Shaving, Hair, and Nail Brushes,
Money Purses and Pocket Books,
Tea Setts of Waiters, Table Knives and Setts,
Revolving Pistols, best quality,
Chinese Fans and Boquet Holders.
Walking Canes, &c., &c.

The above goods have just been purchased North and we think excel any previous stock in Beauty and Fashion. We are better prepared to repair all kinds of Watches and Jewelry, having purchased Tools and Materials for doing every thing in our line.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 62—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 49—

JUST PUBLISHED.

A **New Digested Manual** of the Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, from the year 1838 to the year 1851 inclusive (omitting all private, local, and temporary acts,) with references to Judicial decisions. By JAMES IREDELL. Price $3.

Persons at a distance desiring the work, can have it transmitted to them by mail, FREE OF POSTAGE, upon their inclosing the price to the subscriber.

O. H. PERRY, Agent for the Proprietor.

Raleigh, Sept. 3, 1851. 87—1m.

McMahon's American Gardener.

ADAPTED to the climates and seasons of the United States; Containing a complete account of all the work necessary to be done in the

Kitchen Garden,	Pleasure Gronnd,
Fruit Garden,	Flower Garden,
Orchard,	Green House,
Vineyard,	Hot House, and
Nursery,	Forcing Frames.

For every month in the year, ninth edition, greatly improved.

This is an invaluable work to all who wish to obtain any information on the subject of Gardening in all its various branches. Also, the Ladies Flower Garden Directory by Downing. For sale at

TURNER'S, N. C. Book Stoore.

Raleigh, March 20, 1851. 40—

Parasols and Umbrellas.

PLAIN, Changeable Figured and Cheni Parasols, various colors Green and Black, Cotton and Silk Umbrellas. Also, Chinese and other Fans. For sale by

J. BROWN. No. 9, Fayetteville S

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. —51

E. L. HARDING, & Co.

DEALERS IN

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,

Ready Made, of the First Quality.

Also, a complete assortment of

GENT'S. DRESS GOODS,

Telegraph Building. Fayetteville St.

RALEIGH, N. C.

E. L. HARDING, S. & A. L. SCOTT & Co.

Raleigh, July 30, 1851. 77—

Just Received.

1 Hhh. Refined Brown Sugar. J. BROWN.

No. 9, Fayetteville St.

SPLENDID NEW GOODS

FOR THE FALL OF 1851.

THE Undersigned has just received, from New York, a part of his Fall supply of

New and Fashionable Dry Goods,

to which he would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers, comprising the following, to wit:

Blue, Black, Brown and Green French Merinoes,
Blue, Black, Green and Mulberry Cashmeres,
Chine, Blue, and Figured Delaines,
Blue, Black, and Fancy Colored Alpaccas,
A large Lot of Calicoes and London Chintz,
Jaconet, Swiss, and Plaid Muslins,
Cotton Cambrics, and Fine Shirtings,
Figured and Changeable Silks and Satins,
Turk Satin and Brilliantines,
Changeable Poplins and Alpaccas,
Bonnet, Belt, and Taffita Ribbons,
Ladies' White and Colored Hose,
Coats' and Lea's Spool Cotton,
Irish Linen, and Linen Hand'k'fs.
Black and Fancy Silk Neck, and Pocket Hand'k'fs,
Jenny Lind and Grass Shirts,
Suspenders—Whale Bone,
12-4 Bleached Sheeting and Ticking,
White and Red Flannels,
Furniture and Apron Checks,
Black and Colored Tweeds Cloth.
Coburg and Kentucky Jeans,
Jenny Lind Cassimeres,
Plaid and Point Blankets,
Silk Fringes of all Colors,
Black and Colored Silk Laces,
Kid, Silk, and Lisle Gloves,
Fancy Buttons, and Velvet Trimmings,
Paper Cambrick, and Holland Muslin Collars and Capes,
Thread Laces, Insertings and Edgings,
Rich additional Supplies, of all the attractive Styles and newest Fashions to be found in the Northern Markets, daily expected; together with a complete assortment of Hats, Shoes, and Bonnets.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, Sept. 13, 1851. 90—

LATEST ARRIVALS.

Fall and Winter Goods, 1851.

Just Received,

FRENCH worked Collars, at 30 cts. and upwards,
Lace Capes, Thread Edging and Inserting,
Bobbin Edging and Inserting, Lisle Edging and Laces
Ja onet and Swiss Inserting and Edgings,
Ladies Kid Gloves and Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Shell, Tuck and Side Combs,
Black Silk Lace for Trimming.

ALSO,

Plain French Merinoes, various colors,
Printed Cashmere and English Merinoes,
Plain and Printed Muslin De Lane,
Dotted Swiss Muslin and Cambric Dimity,
Neck, Belt, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
White and Black Silk and Cotton Hose,
Brocade Colored Silk,
Black Gros De Rhine Silk.

Daily expected, a general assortment of Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries and Crockery. Bought on the best terms, and will be sold low for cash, or to prompt customers on time.

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, September 16th, 1851. 91—

"WHERE AT?"

EVANS & COOKE'S,

No. 29 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

YOU will find a beautiful assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing every article usual in Dry Goods Stores. Also, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries &c., &c.

In addition to the above, the subscribers are daily receiving their Fall purchase, which is extensive, and, in point of cheapness, cannot be surpassed by any in their line. We are ever grateful for past favors, and beg a continuance of the same.

H. L. EVANS,
GEO. T. COOKE.

August 30, 1851. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

BROCADE, Chamelion, and Satin De Chine Silks;
Plain and Black Silks;
Brocade spun Silks;
French DeLaines and Cashmeres;
" and English Merinoes;
A large lot of DeLaines and Chamelions;
Alpaccas from 17½ cents per yard up;

ALSO,

Emb'd L. C. Hdkfs.; French worked Collars and Cuffs;
Ribbons, Silk and Kid Gloves, Black Silk Lace,
Velvet Scarfs, Trimmings for Ladies' Dresses,
Gents. Sup. Cravats, black and colored.

Just received by EVANS & COOKE.

August 30, 1851. 86—

A New Law Dictionary

AND Glossary containing Definitions of th principal terms of the Common and Civil Law together with translations and explanations of the various technical phrases; embracing also all the principal Common and Civil Law maxims. Adapted to the jurisprudence of the United States, by Alexander Burrill, Counsellor at Law. 2 vols, 8vo. $8.

Also, Adams' Equity, $2 50; Storry's wurks on Law; Chitty's works on Law. For sale at the lowest prices,

W. L. POMEROY,
(Late POMEROY & O'NEAL.)

W. L. P. will receive subscriptions for the new series of English Reports in Law and Equity, now publishing in parts by Messrs. Little & Brown. Price $1 per. No.; $10 per year: 12 Nos. bound in six, $2 per vol.

Raleigh, May 26. 59—

THE Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Garden, by Patrick Neill. A practical Treatise on the Cultivation of the Grape Vine on Open Walls, to which is added a descriptive account of an Improved Method of Planting and managing the roots of Grape Vines, by Clement Hoare. For sale by

H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore

June 25, 1851. —

READY MADE CLOTHING,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City. A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, 1850. 840—w tf.

Late Publications.

LORD and Lady Harcowit, or Country Hospitalities, a Novel by C. Sinclair; Dealings with the Inquisition, by De Achilli; Mose among the Britishers; Nell Gwynne, or the Court of the Stuarts, under the Reigns of Charles 2d, and James 2d, and Historical Romance; The Mother-in-Law, by Miss Southworth; Harpers New Monthly for June; The Hero of West Wayland, a Tale by Mary Howitt; The Dinnings and their Beaux, by Miss Leslie; The Widow Rugsby's Husband, and other Tales, by the author of Simon Suggs. Received this day At the North Carolina Book Store.

Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63

T. R. FENTRESS,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

No. 15, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh.

THE undersigned intends visiting New York in the course of a few days, for the purpose of selecting his stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which he is determined shall compete with if not excel any stock that can be introduced into the Southern Market.

He would invite the attention of his friends and customers to a beautiful lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

manufactured in his own Establishment, which cannot fail to please, and which he will dispose of on the most favorable terms.

During the absence of the undersigned his business will be conducted by his Foreman, Mr. BOURBON SMITH, whose long experience will enable him to attend to every branch thereof as well as though the undersigned himself were present. He can safely recommend Mr. Smith to his patrons and friends as having few equals in the science of cutting and manufacturing cloth. No one, therefore, need hesitate for a moment to visit the Establishment on account of the absence of the subscriber.

Ever thankful for the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed, the undersigned will endeavor to merit a continuance and extension of the same, by renewed diligence and the promptness with which the wants of those who may honor him with a call shall be supplied.

T. R. FENTRESS.

September 8, 1851. 89—4t.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends of Oxford and its vicinity, and former patrons of Raleigh, that he has changed his place of residence and is now in the employment of Mr. T. R. Fentress as a Foreman; and hopes that he will secure for the Establishment in which he is engaged, at least a portion of the patronage of his former friends and customers. He therefore invites them, one and all, to call on him at the well known House, No. 15, one door above the Post-office, where they will find him at his post, and ever ready to give his entire attention. He can say, with confidence, that he will offer to those who may favor the House with a call, as great bargains as can be had in the State.

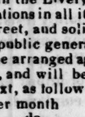
He would return his sincere thanks to his old friends and customers in Oxford for the liberal encouragement bestowed on him during his stay there; and he hopes, by prompt attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

BOURBON SMITH.

Raleigh, Sept. 8, 1851. 89—4t.

The Raleigh Register, Star, and Spirit of the Age, will each insert three times.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILLS.



J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom,

Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.

Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

Humorous American Works,

With Illustrations by Darley, Price 50 cents.

POLLY Peablossom's Wedding,
Wild Western Scenes,
Simon Suggs,
Chronicles of Pineville.
Drama at Pokerville,
Mississippi Scenes,
Adventures of a Southern Medical Student,
Big Bear of Arkansas,
Major Jones Courtship.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 1st, 1851. 43—

W. L. POMEROY,

(Successor to Pomeroy & O'Neal,)

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

No. 16, Fay. Street, opposite Post Office.

RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS on hand a large and valuable collection of Theological, Law, Medical, Scientific, Agricultural, Miscellaneous and School Books;

Blank Books and Stationery of all kinds.

Prices very low. Call and Examine. Orders filled with despatch.

Raleigh, May 24, 1851. 58—

NEW BOOK.

THE American Miller and Millwright's Assistant, by Wm. C. Hughes. Illustrated with cuts of Machinery, &c.—in 1 vol. 12mo. $1. Just received and for sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 20, 1851. 66—

SHOES.

LADIES Black Lasting half Gaitars,
do. Bronze Moroco do
Black Kid and Bronze Slippers,
Goat, Moroco, and Kid Walking Shoes,
Misses' Shoes, children's do.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Raleigh, April 12, 1851. 46—

Mohr Redwood & Procter's Pharmacy

PRACTICAL Pharmacy—the Arrangement, Apparatus and Manipulaitons of the Pharmacetical shop and Laboratory; by Francis Mohr, Ph. D., and Theophilus Redwood; Edited with extensive additions, by William Procter, Jr., Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia college of Pharmacy; Illustrated by 500 Engravings on wood. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 25, 1851. 50—

Somerville says:

In mind compos'd he sucks, thick curling clouds
Of smoke around his reeking temples play,
Joyous he sits, and, impotent of thought,
Puffs away care and sorrow from his heart.

BUT some others have a say in this matter, and I will recommend that while the puffing is going on, I may be allowed to suggest that I have now on hand more than 300,000 Cigars of various brands, and some of them very fine; so let all these who delight in a glorious old Cigar, call in and supply themselves with a box or more.

SAM'L. H. MARKS, Petersburg.

July 21, 1851. 80—

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Just arrived and Daily arriving.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that many of the most desirable articles embraced in their large and extensive assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, selected with care, by one of the firm, in the best Northern markets, have been already received and opened; others are daily arriving, and they flatter themselves they will be prepared to meet the demand for goods of every description, on as good terms as they can be sold in this market. Thankful for, and encouraged by the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since their connection in business, they have ventured to lay in a very heavy stock, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, hoping their efforts to accommodate will not fail to please.

The attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to the following desirable Dress Goods:

Super Brocade and Chamelion Silks,
Blue, Bl'k and White Watered Do.,
Bl'k Gro De Rhine and Italian Do.,
Solid and Fancy Lute String Do,
Brocade Poult De Soi,
Cashmere De Ecosse,
Fig'd Brilliantes,
Lupins' French Merinos,
English and German Do.,
Solid Parametta,
Rich Fig'd Paris De Laines,
Plain and Fancy Poplins,
Bl'k Silk Laces,
Deep Silk Fringes,
Paris Kid Gloves,
Buttons and Trimmings,
Scolloped Embr'd Hank'fs,
Swiss, Jackonet, and Tarltan Muslins,
Chemisetts, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs,
Muslin Bands, Edgings and Insertings, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 3 1851. 87—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

Partners and Successors to

R. TUCKER & SON,

Nos. 6 & 8 Fayetteville street, Raleigh.

FASHIONABLE HAT EMPORIUM.

AT this Establishment will be found, at all times, one of the best assortments of FINE GOODS in the City. The Stock is entirely new, and is comprised of

Fashionable Moleskin and Beaver Hats,

of the manufacture of N. F. Warburton, and N. H. Beebe & Co.

FINE FELT, SPORTING, BRUSH, AGOLIA, AND SEAL DRAB HATS.

Army, Navy, Ariel, Riding, Travelling, Dress, and Opera Caps.

The utmost efforts will be exerted to maintain for the Merchandise of this Establishment the rank of superiority and relative cheapness which has hitherto commended it to the approval and preferenee of gentlemen of taste. 87—

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

RALEIGH, N. C.

HE has in Store and is now receiving his Spring stock of

English, Mediterranean and American Drugs,

MEDICINES And PERFUMERY.

ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c.

Which were selected by himself of the Importers and manufacturers, in the Northern cities, and purchased almost exclusively for cash. From his increased facilities and large purchases, he is sure he can sell all articles in his line at as low rates as they can be had this side of the Potomac, after adding cost of freight.

Physicians and country merchants would consult their interest by giving his stock and prices an examination, feeling confident that he can please all who patronize his establishment.

TERMS—Six months credit or six per cent. deducted for cash, on orders amounting to $50 and upwards. All accounts must be paid, or closed by note the 1st of every year. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 49—

New Confectionary & Grocery Store.

3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff.	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store. They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business,*

and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Henry D. Turner,

Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collectio of

Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c.,
Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books
Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books,
Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published.

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

HURRAH FOR NORTH CAROLINA!

Home Industry must Succeed!

I am now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents a piece, warranted; also, LOCKS up to $150.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file cutting, new and old. *Old files made as good as new.*

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 13th 1851. 90- 1y.

By Express.

LADIE'S Black Kid mo. Slippers,
do. White Kid do.
Misses Goat Skin Bootees,
Children's do. do. J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 43—

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

IF you want a fine fashionable Hat, call at

EVANS & COOKE'S.

August 27, 1851. 86—

The American Consul at Havana.

However necessary it may be for the administration to stand by this man, and however they are precluded from censuring his course, we confess we see with regret, not only that they keep him in office, but apologize for him through the columns of the *Republic*, because such a course is at once an insult to the mourners among us, whom Spanish butchery has bereaved, and an outrage on the public humanity.

The *Republic* argues that Mr. Owen is too intelligent to seek to excuse his total dereliction of duty by pleading the proclamation in his defence, and so infers that there must be some "misapprehension" in the whole matter. Well, then, what is Owen kept in office for? Does the *Republic* pretend to have heard, from any quarter, the Consul's own account included, that he performed one jot of his plain official duty in the premises? Admitting, what is not true, that the Americans were all that the proclamation announced them to be—robbers, plunderers, outlaws, or pirates—still does the *Republic* deny that, under the express stipulations of the treaty with Spain, especially insisted on to meet cases of gravest offence, these Americans were fully entitled not only to a fair and deliberate trial under the forms of Spanish law, but were also entitled, in preparation for such trial, to have full and free conference with any consul, notaries, or agents, official or unofficial, whose services they might require? Does the *Republic* deny, that *under this treaty*, it was both the clear right and solemn duty of the American consul to have *demanded*, in peremptory terms, not only free access to the prisoners, but all reasonable delay to prepare both for their general defence and for accurate discrimination of the guilt of individual cases among them?

And what now is Consul Owen's mean and wretched excuse, given in his own letter, for doing nothing of all of this—for standing still, with folded arms and marble heart, while the gun-shots, that slaughtered his unarmed countrymen by wholesale, rang in his ears? What is his excuse? Why, forsooth, he *had no time* for interference! No time! It was his business under the treaty to see that the Cuban authorities *gave him time!* It was his business to tell those authorities that he should *take time*, and that if they touched one hair of the head of any American citizen without giving that citizen not only *time*, but every other privilege guarantied to him as an alleged *offender* by the very words of the treaty, they did the deed at their peril. And more than this—if, in these days of prolonged and thrice-repeated presidential pleasure trips and junkettings, we may say so much of any whig official without "outraging public decency"—we would respectfully intimate that on that bloody morning it was Consul Owen's duty *not to lie abed till near ten o'clock in the day*, when the savage shooting match was just ready to come off!

Can any man doubt what is the real explanation of all this shameful inertness of the American Consul? It is in the proclamation—the proclamation! The proclamation forbade him to interfere, by pronouncing *interference* unwarranted. The proclamation forbade him to interfere, by thus, in the plainest implication, denouncing the men of the expedition as without the pale of the law and the treaty, which is the supreme law of the case. The proclamation forbade him to interfere, by empowering the Cuban authorities to say in the teeth of the treaty, as they did say, that the President of the United States had *outlawed* these prisoners, and left them to be dealt with just as Concha might chose. We charge, again and again, it was the fatal proclamation which unlawfully and prematurely arrogating to the President functions plainly judicial and unlawfully assuming to override and abrogate the plain words of a solemn treaty, not only deprived these men of a legal trial, but struck the American consul with numb palsy, and turned an American official on a foreign shore into a stone statute, having eyes that see not, and ears that hear not, and hands that help not, the miseries of his captive countrymen! Even to this day it appears he will not go near them in their dungeon!

But, softly whispers the special organ, "Consul Owen," "*misapprehended*"—the proclamation. Did he so? Then censure him if you dare. For *he* put the *same construction* on the proclamation that Owen did, and that Concha did, and that we do, and that every body else does, that we know of, except the *Republic* and perhaps *some* of the cabinet. Commander Platt tells you in his official despatch of September 1st, from Havana, that, when he visited the prisoners in their jail, "they were told distinctly that they were in the power of the Spanish government, *and that nothing could be done for them as Americans, inasmuch as the President's proclamation had declared that any persons joining an invading force would thereby forfeit the protection of the government of the United States.*"

There you have it all. Nothing could be done for them as Americans! Nothing could be done for them under the treaty! And why? "*The President had declared*" that they had forfeited every right to every sort of protection or interference! *That* was Commander Platt's construction of your proclamation, and that was his action under it. Censure or accuse him for his course, and he can plead before his peers your proclamation; and they will sustain, and you cannot gainsay, his construction of it. Nay, more as we believe and charge, he can plead your *own more recent instructions* either to himself or to his brother officers of the Saranac or to both, fully confirming his view of the proclamation by a subsequent official interpretation of your own! In any event, his position is entirely unlike Owen's, because, as an officer of the navy, he was to obey the orders of the President, and had not the discretionary power which belonged necessarily to the consul as a civil functionary.

But Owen had not the nerve to exercise his discretionary power, and, so in the spirit of patriotism, justice, and humanity take his stand upon the treaty, and trample under his feet the proclamation which unlawfully, unsurpingly, and to the bloodiest issues, assumed to set the treaty at naught. He has thus gone down—hopelessly down—before the patriotic judgment of the American people; but he goes down with the proclamation in his hand, and he drags the author of the proclamation down with him! *Washington Union.*

The Washington Telegraph is very severe on Mr. Secretary Stuart, who made a *speech* in Boston which "proved a woful failure." He said he never knew what true greatness was "until he found it in Massachusetts," and he wonld "go back to Old Virginia to impart the lesson to her!" He also stated that Virginia "stands by the Union just as Massachusetts *does!*" Massachuseets has lately elected a United States senator who is a notorious abolitionist; and out of the commercial classes nearly every man is tinctured with fanaticism! Hence it was that the capitalists got Mr. Fillmore to come and play a kind of second-fiddle to them; for Boston has lost $4,000,000 from her abolition riots—for the southern merchants have spent that amount in other cities, which usually went to Boston. We like to see every section prosper, but we object to puffing New England, which has made most of her wealth by legislation that has impoverished multitudes. *Wheeling (Va) Argus.*

A tall Hibernian entered the office of a music teacher and inquired,—

"What is the price of a saison at music?"

"I charge $25 for the first quarter, $20 for the second, and $15 for the third," was the reply.

"Then, sir," replied Pat, "I'll larn; plase put me down for the third quarter as a commincement."

European Pauperism.

The pauperism of Europe appears to be one of the most serious obstacles in the way of its political regeneration; yet, though it should seem paradoxical, regeneration must anticipate its relief from pauperism. It is a common argument with those who affect *conservative* principles, that the people must be *prepared* for the use of those privileges which originate with progressive action. *We* contend that the people who are wise enough to demand any of those rights which have been withheld from them, are prepared to use them; and that, in the use of them, they will always prove conservative.

An instance in point, respecting our first remark is before us, in some statistical information touching the political and social condition of Belgium, M. Perceval, a member of the National Assembly, has lately made a series of investigations as to the condition of the laboring classes of that kingdom. From these it appears that out of 890,566 families which compose the population of the country, giving an average of five persons to a family, there are 154,454 which occupy but a single room; 282,785 which occupy but two rooms; and 453,327 which have dwellings composed of three or more rooms. Thus nearly half of the nation live in abodes that have only one or two rooms.

A striking comparison with these facts is found in the costly system of government to which the nation is exposed. The standing army of Belgium consists of 90,000 men, besides a large corps of general and staff officers, kept under pay for a reserve or National Guard of 90,000 more. The actual cost of this war establishment is over $5,000,000 a year; and, incidental to its support, $1,000,000 of the amount is derived from the annual tax on ardent liquors. The interest of the national debt and the system of amortisation in process for its reduction amounted last year to $7,000,000. The king receives $600,000 a year; and the general cost of the government bears a like proportion to the royal salary.

Now, it may be taken as a general fact that the other governments of Europe assimilate in character and cost to that of Belgium; and that like influences are constantly at work in the pauperization and demoralization of the people. Hence it is apparent that there is little hope for the political regeneration of any people, oppressed, discouraged, cowed down by such an overwhelming financial tyranny, as monarchy in any form involves. One half of the Belgian nation are confessedly living in a state of social discomfort, and under an inevitable and habitual abatement of the decencies of life. And there is no source of relief for them so long as the system of government to which they are subject is continued. Yet a change in their form of government from a monarchy to a republic, by the act of the people, would at once relieve them from some $12,000,000 of taxation; an amount which would restore to 490,000 families—for it is from the labor of the poor the revenue is exacted—some $30 each per annum. This, in a pecuniary aspect, is very considerable; but when we take into the account the moral influence that a wholesome government would exert, and the inducements to industry and enterprise that would immediately unfold themselves, we can readily conceive how greatly the social elevation of the people would be promoted.

The conclusion is irresistible, that, the permanent alleviation of the pauperism of Europe, and the general discomfort of the poorer classes, and their moral and intellectual advancement, must be *preceded* by their political regeneration. Unhappily, this great work can be contemplated only as an achievement at the price of blood. The instincts of royalism—the most corrupt and remorseless of all the *isms* of the world—which have been wonderfully quickened by modern events, are awake to a full perception of this pregnant truth and all its consequences. Hence, we find the legitimists of Europe, everywhere, more than ever disposed to resort to mandatory power; and the cruelties of irresponsible authority, scarcely clothed in the decencies of legal formality, visited indiscriminately upon the wise and virtuous of every class and profession, who are not committed body and soul to the powers that be. That such a political condition can be indefinitely prolonged at the will of any man or set of men, however fortified by the artificial agencies of power, no intelligent and rational mind can believe. The elements of reaction must be at work, and their development retarded only for a more terrible retribution. *Balt. Sun.*

[From the New York Herald.]

We have repeatedly expressed our suspicions that the Whigs would knock under to the free-soilers, at Syracuse, while nothing but a liberal application of solar salt applied to the Seward faction, and well rubbed in, would restore the nationality of the whig party of the State. Our suspicions of the dodge of the only question at issue between the two sections, are most abundantly confirmed by the platform set up by the Whig Convention. The deception is as transparent as the Crystal Palace. It can be seen through in any direction. Let us look into the matter a little, and then let the reader determine how far those windy, high sounding, but unmeaning, resolutions of the Whig State Convention will go—how far they will satisfy the conservatives of the South, and induce them to re-unite with their late Northern allies of the late national whig party.

The compromises consist of several great acts of settlement, *in all of which everything is surrendered to the North except the constitution of the United States.* The whole of California, with its apparently inexhaustible gold mines, its rich agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing resources, its extensive territory, its vastly important seaboard of nine hundred miles—the whole of Alta California, with all these incalculable advantages, to all of which, upon every consideration of justice and right, and fair dealing, the South were entitled to a division by the Missouri compromise line—yet the whole of California was given up to free-soil and the North, as a concession, for the sake of peace. The South also waived their claim to the Missouri line for Utah and New Mexico; they consented to what they believed to be the dismemberment of a slave State, for the purpose of strengthening a free-soil territory; they also acquiesced in the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, though many Southern men deemed it but an entering wedge to the abolition of slavery itself; and this, and all their other concessions, were made for the sake of peace. And what did they get in return? A law binding their brethren of the North to the simple duty of an honest observance of a plain obligation of the constitution. Nothing more—nothing less—than a law enforcing the principle of honesty, in the surrender of fugitive-slaves back to their masters. In other words, the South in the surrender of all their rights and title to the new territories, paid the North, in a princely style to be honest. The North accepted the bonus: but how have they fulfilled their share of the adjustment—the simple obligation of an honest adhesion to the constitution?

Mr. Clay was right in declaring, as he is said to have declared, that the whig party of the North was especially faithless to the compact of the late adjustment. The proceedings of the late whig State conventions in Ohio and Pennsylvania are proof positive against them. They could not be brought to recognise their duty of obedience to the Fugitive-Slave act, except in such vague generalities as were satisfactory to the consciences of the disciples of higher law. They gave up the principles of honesty for abolition votes; and the Whig State Convention of New York has done substantially the same thing.

North-Carolina Standard.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1851.

Notice to Subscribers.

The subscriptions of many of our patrons will expire about the first of October and November next; and we take occasion to remind them of the fact, so that they may renew according to the advance terms, should they choose to do so. We invite the attention of all our subscribers to our terms, published on the first page of our Weekly and Semi-Weekly; and we hope those in arrears will at once transmit the money by Mail, and thus save us the commissions (20 per cent.) which we have to pay for collecting.

Receipts in all cases will be sent, showing the time paid for.

THE CHRISTIANA OUTRAGE.

A friend writing to us from Philadelphia, under date September 29th, speaks in glowing terms of commendation of the charge delivered by Judge Kane to the Grand Jury in Philadelphia, charged with inquiring into the Christiana outrage. "Boldly," says our Correspondent, "did Judge Kane meet the crisis, and nobly did he acquit himself. Had one of our Judges presided, his charge would not have been more favorable to Southern rights, more sound, or more in accordance with the true meaning of the Constitution. A large concourse had assembled, for the question had excited much feeling. The audience as well as the Court seemed to feel the deep importance of the occasion, and each word that fell from the high judgment seat of the law was distinctly heard." Our Correspondent contains:

"Judge Kane, in commencing his charge, alluded to the facts as published to the world, that a citizen of Maryland, pursuing lawfully with officers of this Court, a person bound to service who had escaped from him, had been resisted by an armed force—this person cruelly assailed and murdered, others of his company severely wounded, and the officers of the law put to flight. This involved the highest crime known to our law, the crime of treasen. His Honor then defined treason in the words of the Constitution, and charged the Jury that any combination to oppose the law of the land, by force, and any successful resistance to the law, was treason. His Honor stated he was aware that a particular law had been the subject of vituperation from many who were unworthy the privileges of freemen; yet he well knew the character and temper of the citizens of Pennsylvania when he declared that they knew no higher law than the Constitution, and that the laws made in pursuance thereof it was their pleasure as well as their duty to carry out.

Such was the substance of this charge. It fell upon our Southern ears like oil upon the waters. Many Southern gentlemen were present, among them Judge Donnell, of Newbern. We were rejoiced to hear such sentiments from the highest judicial tribunal of the State."

Some six or seven of those engaged in the outrage at Christiana have already been committed for high treason; and we learn by the last Northern mail that two others, colored, Samuel Williams and George Mills, have also been arrested on the charge of treason in being connected with this outbreak. Williams, it is said, is the spy who gave the negroes at Christiana warning of the approach of the officers with Mr. Gorsuch.

We indulge strong hopes that justice will be dealt out to the guilty by a Pennsylvania Jury. Much, very much depends upon the issue of this case. Judge Kane has done his duty; let the Jury do theirs, and the effect will be salutary throughout the whole country.

COL. BENTON'S HISTORY.

Col. Benton, it is stated, is engaged in writing a history, which is to embrace the time during which he has been in public life. He has had large experience, and is well posted up in political history. His prejudices and vanity, however, may prevent him from doing justice or stating the truth in all cases.

The Rochester Democrat, speaking of this forthcoming work, says:

"CURIOUS PASSAGE IN AMERICAN HISTORY. Col. Benton is at Washington, engaged upon his book of history. It is said that he will make some singular disclosures, which may seriously embarrass some of his prominent political friends. The St. Louis Republican predicts that, if published before the presidential election, it will create a sensation. One passage of it is said to present a curious state of affairs under the Polk administration. It has been read to some one, or some one has read it, and reports that it attributes to President Polk the design, during the war with Mexico, of withdrawing the troops from service altogether. This design is said to have been formed in consequence of the clamor of the whigs about the immense expenditure of money to carry on the war. The order for this purpose was actually signed by Secretary Marcy, of the War Department. Col. Benton heard of it late at night. He called on the President, was closeted with him for several hours, and the result was the recall of the order, and the prosecution of the war. Col. Benton claims for himself, as the consequence of the exercise of his personal influence in this matter, that he saved the democratic party from destruction; and there is much ground for such claim. If true, it is a curious episode of that war; if not true, Mr. Marcy can explain it. When it is recollected that Col. Benton had influence enough with the President to induce him to recommend the creation of the office of lieutenant-general in the army of the United States, with the intention to elevate *him* to that command over two of the greatest and most successful generals the world ever saw, it will not surprise any thinking man to hear of the disclosures which it is said Mr. Benton intends to make in his book."

The Washington Union notices the above, and says:

"The subjoined notice of the political history which Mr. Benton is understood to be proparing intimates nothing which can shake the confidence of the democratic party in the justice, ability, and patriotism of President Polk and his cabinet. It is, indeed, a source of satisfaction that the disclosures spoken of are so soon to be made, and that the public will have ample means, from living testimony and authentic documents, to pronounce a just sentence upon the prominent actions of that administration, and particularly upon the merits of its distinguished and venerated head, and of Governor Marcy, who was charged with the War Department, and who performed its duties so much to the advantage of the country and to the honor of his own high character."

We published in our last a statement to the effect that a revolution was going forward in the North of Mexico. Dates from New Orleans to the 30th state that the steamship Yacht had arrived there with news from the Rio Grande and Texas; and that her advices from Northern Mexico are of the most important character. The liberating army, it is stated, has triumphed, and the revolutionary movement in Sierra Madre is completely successful.

We shall have the details soon.

We fear we shall be so *choked* with kindness as to be unable to return our thanks. That cravat presented us by Mr. Harding is as fine as possible, and as black as the wing of darkness.

Mr. Harding's supply of Clothing is extensive, and his articles are cheap, durable, and handsome. But it is not our purpose to "puff" him. His stock and terms, and the politeness and cheerfulness with which he waits on his customers, speak for themselves.

P. S. Mr. Harding is a constant and liberal advertiser. No wonder, then, that he succeds so well in business.

MISSISSIPPI.

The following is the Card of the nominating Committee, announcing Col. Jefferson Davis as a candidate for Governor of that State, in place of General Quitman, who declined:

"TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSISSIPPI. The committee which was appointed by the convention which was held in the city of Jackson on the 16th and 17th of June last, to fill by nomination any vacancy which might occur in the ticket which was then offered to the people, has been relieved of the necessity of indicating a suitable candidate to supply the vacancy occasioned by the withdrawal of Gen. Quitman. The people, and the Democratic press of the whole State, have already nominated Col. Jefferson Davis for Governor of Mississippi. We regard, therefore, Col. Davis as the candidate of the people, and we will not withhold the expression of the ready and cordial concurrence of the committee.

E. C. WILKINSON, *Chairman.*

Jackson, Sept. 16, 1851."

Col. Davis has taken the field against Gen. Foote. They are both Senators in Congress. Gen. Foote will, in all probability, be elected Governor.

The Editor of the Register admits that he was mistaken in regard to the necessity for an extra session of the Legislature, to re-model the Electoral Districts. He makes this admission in his paper of Wednesday last, and then proceeds to bore his readers with a good deal of stale wit in reply to our article on the subject. The Editor no doubt now thinks himself witty; but we should not be surprised if he were to admit before long that he was mistaken in this also. The probability is that he has been misled in this respect, as he was in relation to the Electoral Districts, by one of his Correspondents.

We shall not reply to the Editor's *wit*. It is somewhat personal, and, upon the whole, unworthy of notice. We expect to survive it.

A "GRUFFY" SUBJECT.

Rail Road officers in Massachusetts are compelled by the press, which is the organ of public sentiment, to "walk a chalk line" in the performance of their duties. Witness the following from the Olive Branch:

"We have had it suggested to us, that we ought to castigate the new depot master at Fitchburg. He gave gruffy and ungentlemanly answers to questions asked why he should compel passengers to get down into the viaduct on which the cars run, instead of being allowed to take cars from the platform, as usual,—and some other little rather ungentlemanly discourtesies;—but we won't say a word about it, because his friends say he is a very worthy man, who happens only just once in a while to feel a little wolfish."

The "new depot master at Fitchburg" will no doubt do better after this. We do not intimate that we have any "gruffy" subjects among us, but we copy the above to show how such officers are managed in Massachusetts.

DAN AND MILLARD.

Some of the Boston papers contain the following, which *they* say grew out of the recent Railroad Celebration in that place:

"INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE. The two following despatches were picked up *in transitu* between Boston and Washington. What is it all about?

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11th.

Dear Dan:—Want to come to Boston to Railroad Jubilee. Shan't be seen if you are there. Manage to be sick. Yours,

MILLARD.

BOSTON, Sept. 11th.

Millard, My Boy:—Come on. Shall have my usual *catarrh*. Yours,

DANIEL."

RAILROAD VOTE AT NORFOLK. The Norfolk Argus, of Monday afternoon, states that at the time of going to press there was an overwhelming majority in the vote by the people there that day in favor of the subscription of $200,000 to the Rail road connection from North Carolina with that city. If the Bridge connection cannot at once be effected, the design is to adopt the Steamboat Ferry temporarily.

TEXAS. The recent election shows very clearly that Texas is rapidly gaining in population. The increase in the number of votes already reported as having been cast at the last election, says the Texas Civilian, indicates a vote of at least 30,000 for the whole State.

SPEAKERSHIP OF THE NEXT CONGRESS. The names of several distinguished Democrats have been mentioned in connection with this office, viz: Hons. T. H. Bayly, of Va., George W. Jones, of Tenn., and Linn Boyd, of Kentucky. Mr. Boyd, we believe, has been for the longest time a member of the House.

EXACTLY AS WE EXPECTED. Sunday's N. Y. Herald virtually admits that the call for the next Democratic Convention in Baltimore in June next, with the names of most of the members of the National Executive Committee, (our own among them,) professedly signed by authority, and embracing "Greer" and "Donaldson," is a miserable hoax. We thank the Pennsylvanian for having in our name and during our absence, exposed this utterly unauthorized trick. As soon as we can get rid of the dust and fatigue of travel, we shall fully expose this second act of wretched hoax, at which the President's organ, the Republic, and other Whig papers so greedily nibbled.

Rich. Enquirer.

The Raleigh Register has been lending its aid in the circulation of this hoax, and that paper pretends to believe it no hoax, but a movement having the sanction of the Democratic party. Will that paper now tell the truth about the matter? Will it state that the Herald has admitted the hoax? We shall see.

SENATOR BERRIEN'S POSITION. The Hon. John McPherson Berrien has issued an address to the people of Georgia, defining his position on the compromise, which makes four columns of the Savannah Republican. He finds in the compromise measures matters for approval and matters for disapproval—that he is anxious to restore the harmony on which the value of the American Union depends, and let "by-gones be by-gones," in the cherished hope that brighter hours will come. He condemns the formation of the Constitutional Union party, who are running Mr. Cobb for Governor, and indicates his determination to support the re-election of Gov. McDonald.

Baltimore Sun.

We have not seen Senator Berrien's letter, but presume the above statement of its substance by the Sun, is correct.

Extract of a letter dated,

SOMMERVILLE, (Tenn.) Sept. 17, 1851.

"Crops of corn and cotton are very inferior, having had but little rain since the Spring. There cannot be over half a crop made here. If it continues dry two weeks longer, all the cotton will be open. The same state of things exists in South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, and a part of Alabama."

The firm, bold, patriotic course of President Fillmore has endeared him to the people of North Carolina. They are not, thank Heaven, an ungrateful people! *Raleigh Register.*

It is the fashion of those who would be esteemed the rampant champions of the administration, and the best friends of the Whig party, to accuse those of being disunionists, who speak the truth to the people in respect to the prospects before us. Some of these fellows would sell the Union, if the patronage they get for being Union men could be doubled on the other score. *Wilmington Commercial.*

True joy is a serene and sober motion, and they are miserably out who take laughing for rejoicing.

LITERARY NOTICE.

WILLIAM PENN: *An Historical Biography from new sources, with an extra chapter on the "Macaulay Charges."* By WILLIAM HEPWORTH DIXON. *For sale by Pomeroy.*

"To speak the whole truth concerning William Penn is a task which requires some courage, for he is rather a mythical than a historical person. Rival nations and hostile sects have agreed in canonizing him. England is proud of his name. A great commonwealth beyond the Atlantic regards him with a reverence similar to that which the Athenians felt for Theseus, and the Romans for Quirinus. The respectable society of which he was a member honours him as an apostle. By pious men of other persuasions he is generally regarded as a light pattern of Christian virtue. Meanwhile, admirers of a very different sort have sounded his praises. The French philosophers of the eighteenth century pardoned what they regarded as his superstitious fancies in consideration of his contempt for priests, and of his cosmopolitan benevolence impartially extended to all races and all creeds. His name has thus become, throughout all civilized countries, a synonyme of probity and philanthropy. Nor is this high reputation altogther unmerited."

So says Mr. Macaulay. To reduce this myth to a man, and prove that man worthy of the high character which has heretofore adorned the myth, is the avowed object of Mr. Dixon's work, a book of some 350 pages, which, while it contains much new and interesting information respecting the founder of one of the thirteen States, has the common fault of biographies, being spun out to a much greater length than the subject will well bear. Biography, more than any other branch of literature, should be written in a light and pleasing style; the interest of the reader must necessarily flag unless kept alive by the exertions of the author, which, when too apparent, however, have the contrary effect. Mr. Dixon has overlooked this fact, and his book may be said to be interesting in spite of its tediousness. Throughout the whole volume we see too plainly his constant exertion to produce an impression on the mind of the reader, which becomes fatigued in endeavoring to feel the same degree of enthusiasm on the subject as is evidently experienced by the author. Had he calmly stated his facts, and given his authorities, leaving it to the dispassionate reader to decide between Mr. Macaulay and himself, instead of railing at what he calls "the capricious likes and dislikes, novelties and exaggerations of the historian," the character of the great philanthropist would still have shone out as free from blemish as the halo which surrounds the myth.

One of the most serious charges brought against him by what Mr. Dixon styles "the animus of the last Whig history," is that respecting his interference between King James the Second and the Fellows of Magdalene College. Let us compare the two writers, both of whom give, in their notes, references which we on this side of the Salt Lake must take, in a great measure, on their word.

After detailing at length James the Second's attempt to influence the election of President of Magdalene College in favor, first of Antony Farmer and next of Dr. Parker, against Dr. Hough, the choice of the Fellows, who stubbornly resisted his authority and refused to recognize any one else as their President, Mr. Macaulay says, "Perhaps the college might still be terrified, caressed, or bribed into submission. The agency of Penn was employed. He had too much good feeling to approve of the violent and unjust proceedings of the government, and even expressed part of what he thought. James was, as usual, obstinate in the wrong. The courtly Quaker therefore did his best to seduce the College from the path of right. He first tried intimidation." For this we are not referred by Mr. Macaulay to any authority; he goes on to say, "He therefore exhorted the Fellows not to rely on the goodness of their cause, but to submit, or at least to temporize. Such counsel came strangely from one who had himself been expelled from the University for raising a riot about the surplice, who had run the risk of being disinherited rather than take off his hat to the princes of the blood, and who had been sent to prison for haranguing in conventicles." Such counsel would indeed have sounded strangely from the lips of William Penn, and we cannot believe it ever proceeded from them. Mr. Dixon's account bears the truth so strongly impressed on it, that we should be inclined to consider it a fair statement of the case, even did he not give us so many authorities. He admits that Penn did, at the request of the King, attempt to procure an amicable settlement of the case; but on meeting the Fellows he was convinced that they were in the right, and unhesitatingly gave his impartial testimony in their favor, writing in their presence a letter to the King, which they themselves delivered to him, a pretty sure proof that he had not counselled them to submission.

In the account of the Maids of Taunton we cannot but think Mr. Dixon has also much the best side of the question. During Monmouth's rebellion the inhabitants of Taunton received him with open arms, a set of royal standards had been wrought for him at the public expense, which were solemnly presented with the Bible and Sword—emblems of royalty—to the young adventurer by twenty young girls of the place, walking in procession with their school-mistress at their head. After his defeat, these children were ordered to be thrown into prison for participating in the rebellion. Mr. Dixon throughout his book endeavors to convince us that James the Second was not the cold-blooded cruel man which the atrocities committed by Kirk and Jeffries, with his knowledge, and consequently his sanction, naturally lead us to suppose him to have been. As an instance of his tender-heartedness, he wished to spare the lives of these children who were considered to have committed a crime whose penalty was death; but in order to punish their parents, they were imprisoned and the power of pardoning them given to the Queen's Maids of Honor, who seem to have been at liberty to place what price they pleased, or rather what they could get, on each pardon. Mr. Macaulay asserts that they employed William Penn to negotiate with these unfortunate parents, and wring as much money out of them as he could. He cites as his authority a letter addressed by Lord Sunderland to Mr. Penne. This letter Mr. Dixon gives us in full, and proves, we think, beyond doubt that it was not intended for William Penn, who never spelt his name with the final *e*, but for a certain George Penne, known to have been active in the Taunton affair, a pardon-broker and doer of dirty work, who is shown by a quotation from the Register of the Privy Council to have "humbly petitioned for the sole right of keeping a lottery in his Majesty's plantations of America as a reward for his loyalty." We leave it to the impartial reader to decide whether such a man would not be more likely to have been engaged by the Maids of Honor in this work, than the celebrated William Penn.

Our limits will not allow us to notice Mr. Dixon's other refutations; indeed we have only slightly touched on these two. His book displays great historical accuracy and research. Mr. Macaulay on many points, quotes no authorities. Mr. Dixon, on the contrary, seems well armed with them, and pronounces "the Whig History one of the most useful additions to our store of historical reading since the appearance of the Scotch novels." Yet in one instance we cannot but think he has overshot his mark. Macaulay tells us that during Penn's court favor "his own sect looked coldly on him, and requited his services with obliquy." This Mr. Dixon indignantly denies in his extra chapter, yet he constantly tells us in the body of his work that during his connection with King James, an intimacy which seems to have been personal rather than political, Penn was accused by many of being a jesuit in disguise; in his speech before the committee of the House of Commons, he himself says "nor hath this been the report of the rabble only." Even his friend Dr. Tillitson, one of the first Divines of the day, had his doubts on the subject, and did not feel sufficiently assured to deny the accusation on his own knowedge; while Mr. Dixon himself, though so indignant at the charge that Penn did not, in 1684, while residing at Kensington, stand well with his brethren, tells us that in 1694 "many of his own sect for a time looked coldly on his sufferings." "They had no complaint to make against his morals or his life—they only pretended to condemn the too active part he had taken in the affairs of the world." Such quibbles are unworthy the biographer of William Penn. Though he may have been coldly treated for a time by some bigots unable to enter into his enlarged views on all subjects, that cannot affect this character at this day, with either the members of his society, or the world at large. His was the fate of all men who live in advance of their age. Entering life with every advantage which education, social position, court influence, and wealth could give him, he renounced all for conscience sake, and was enabled to live in the dissolute Court of Charles the Second, and associate intimately with the leading spirits of the day, and yet preserve himself free from their contaminating influence. Had he withdrawn from them altogether, he would not have been so deserving of praise. He shunned the vices without avoiding the company of his early friends; far easier would it have been to have left them altogether, but he looked on his worldly station and influence with James as a talent, for which he would be held accountable. Yet he did not hesitate to risk the loss, not only of his position at court, but a large part of his personal property, when they could only be retained by compromising his opinions. The personal as well as the political friend and ardent admirer of the life and principles of the immortal Sydney, he used every exertion to ensure his election to Parliament at a time when it was his obvious interest to stand well at court. To lie under the least suspicion of a leaning towards republican principles, was at that time sufficient to ruin any man; yet he petitioned and obtained with his grant of land, the most liberal charter ever given to any colony. His code of laws drawn up with the help of Algernon Sydney, as far as was compatible with the reserved rights of the Crown, was strictly republican, and still forms the basis of the Constitution of the State he founded. Though Lord Proprietor of the soil, having obtained the grant in place of a just debt, he only reserved the right of three votes in Council for the Governor, which office was hereditary in his family. To realize what was considered as a mere Utopian scheme he cheerfully sunk a large fortune, and though owner of thousands of acres, was at one time too poor to pay the expenses of a voyage across the Atlantic. Well may Mr. Macaulay say, "his confidence in persons less virtuous than himself led him into great errors and misfortunes." Nor should his exertions in favor of religious liberty be forgotten. At a time when to doubt the policy of persecuting the Papist was considered worse than treason, he boldly avowed in his speech before the committee "that he wished to give the liberty which he asked, and would have none suffer for a truly sober and conscientious dissent on any hand." When we consider that in that age liberty of conscience was almost unheard of, we cannot sufficiently admire this sentiment. Papist and Episcopalian, Presbyterian and Independant, were each for bringing others to their way of thinking. Even the much persecuted Puritans, driven to seek refuge in what seemed a barren wilderness, turned all the power of their laws, not only against their persecutors, but every other sect. It remained for the despised Quakers—the followers of George Fox—to proclaim through their champion, William Penn, "Liberty to all creeds!" Well may they glory in his name; and who will blame them for seeking to free it from the shadow which has been cast on it by one of the greatest writers of the day? We would not presume to decide on the great question of Mr. Macaulay's veracity, but we hope all whose minds have been influenced by what he has said of "the courtly Quaker," will read Mr. Dixon's book; and we leave it to the unprejudiced reader to decide whether the name of William Penn, as the firm unflinching friend of civil and religious liberty, will not hereafter stand forth on the page of history free from myth or stain.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

Important Fugitive Slave Case—Four Fugitives Arrested and Delivered to their Owners, &c.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 23, 1851. One of the most important fugitive slave cases that has yet turned up in Pennsylvania, has been disposed of here, in the most summary manner.

Four alleged fugitive slaves, named John Stoucher, John Bell, Edward Michael, and Fenton Mercer, charged, on oath of Michael Lentz, on suspicion of having been participants in the fugitive slave riot at Christiana, were arrested on Friday at Fishersville, in Dauphin county, and brought to Harrisburg, and committed to prison.

Mr. McAlister, the U. S. Commissioner, and James Fox, the District Attorney, admitted the illegality of the commitment, and immediately after the discharge of the prisoners Commissioner McAlister pointed to them and declared them in charge of his officers, as fugitive slaves. The U. S. officers then hand-cuffed them in open court, and conveyed them to the Commissioner's office, where an examination was held with closed doors.

Several reputable citizens who were present during the proceeding, declared in open court that the manacling of prisoners under such circumstance was an outrage, and Judge Pearson expressed his willingness to arrest the U. S. officers for contempt of court if the charge was brought against them.

They were yesterday brought before Judge Pearson, on a writ of habeas corpus, when it was found that there was not the slightest testimony to connect them with the Christiana outrage, or that they were in that vicinity at the time. The judge decided the magistrate, who committed the defendants, guilty of the most gross dereliction of duty in issuing a commitment without evidence of supposed guilt and thereupon ordered them all to be discharged.

It appears that the charge connecting the prisoners with the Christiana outrage was a mere pretext to get them committed to the county jail, in order to obtain time to telegraph their alleged owner.

The examination resulted in their being handed to their owners. Very deep feeling was engendered in the community, but no violation of the law occurred.

A Canadian vessel, from Canada, arrived at Fairport a few days since, with a load of iron rails—direct from England—for the C. P. & A. Railroad. *Painesville Telegraph.*

This iron was purchased by whigs who prate of the necessity of protecting American industry, and yet go to England, purchase the iron, pay transportation across the Atlantic, storage, insurance, &c., and then pay 30 per cent on the original cost, as a Tariff tax, rather than purchase Railroad iron at home. *Ohio Statesman.*

Isn't it singular that mineral waters are only beneficial to the wealthy? In all our experience we never knew a physician to advise a poor man to go to Saratoga, or any other watering place.

The wiser a man is, the more he will be a worshipper of the Deity.

A BOAT RACE.

Read the interesting letter below, over the signature of "B," descriptive of a Boat Race. The whole scene is painted to the life.

The letter was written by a North Carolinian, while in Georgia, to a friend at home; and thinking it might be of interest to some of our readers, it was kindly forwarded to us for publication.

Our Correspondent "B" wields a vigorous and graceful pen upon every subject he takes up. His descriptive powers, especially, are of a superior order. We should be pleased frequently to grace our columns with his productions.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., May 8, 1851.

MY DEAR M****: My visit to Darien was pleasant in the extreme; and if warm hearts and polite attention could have detained me anywhere, I would certainly not have left its delightful shades so soon. Without letters, I yet had the good luck to make acquaintances whom I hope some day to meet again. I think I mentioned that I had made a trip to Butler's island in company with a young man by the name of W——, who politely offered to take me across in his sail-boat. If you will examine the map of Georgia you will find that the streams—less sluggish than ours—have forced their ways through numerous mouths to the ocean. Hence you find so many islands along the coast, which yield *among the salts*, the cotton so celebrated for its long staple and fine quality; when too high up for the salt air to have any influence, the planters cultivate rice, as this again has to be flooded with fresh water altogether. Immediately in front of Darien, is General's Island, and beyond that again Butler's island. We had to sail around nearly two miles; and as I approached the spot my heart beat with excitement at the thought of visiting the residence of one, whose world-wide reputation had been, perhaps, the cause of all her misery. Jumping out of our boat we landed in the midst of orange trees, cedars and magnolias. And now imagine the trees at Mr. K's, to be changed into orange growth, and you have it before you. For two hundred yards the grove extended in rows, and through the interstices could be seen the white walls of the negro houses forming quite a little village.

Having dashed a toddy with the juice of a sour orange plucked fresh from the tree, I relished it exceedingly, forming to my taste quite an agreeable punch. After visiting the rice mill, 30 horse power, we returned home and enjoyed our supper amazingly. But I must hasten to other incidents. On Wednesday the boat race came off, and you must pardon me for inflicting upon you a full description of it. Mr. W——, like a gentleman that he is, invited me to take a seat with him in his yawl. He introduced me to Mrs. E——, Miss E——, Mrs. L——, his sister, Miss W——, Mr. E——, and Mr. L——. My usual reserve soon wore off; and in a short time, I had engaged Miss E——, for the Polka, was cracking jokes with Mrs. L——, found myself hoisting my handkerchief at the top of my umbrella staff as a boat would pass, &c.

Once we passed a residence situated on a high bank—the old oaks with their deep green—the gray moss pendant from their branches waving with the morning breeze—ladies standing on the sward beneath and below at the water's edge—the little skiff all manned and ready to convey them to the race. A turn in the river and the vision fades away. Now the land is low and marshy—the alligators paddle about among the water plants—while farther on the magnolia opens its large white blossom, filling the air with fragrance, or the graceful clematis winds its purple hues round every bough and twig. But to the description. How I wish Miss S. had been there; it was a sight that would have called out her charming enthusiasm and made her bright eyes still brighter as they beamed with the joyous excitement of the

BOAT RACE!

The sea-islands on the coast of Georgia and South Carolina, present many sights to interest and amuse a traveller. The people live in great ease and comfort, and their wealth enables them to present to their guests the luxuries and delicacies of every clime. Living on large plantations, which yield quantities of cotton, rice, and sugar, their minds and manners partake of a kind, hospitable and generous nature—and their hearts, expanding like the broad fields they cultivate, give to the stranger a true Southern welcome. As a general rule the planters have received a liberal education, and every thing around gives evidence of a cultivated taste. Their only means of communication being by water, boats are substituted for carriages; and one may readily imagine how expert they become in the management of the oar, when from childhood they are paddling and rowing from island to island. I would venture to assert that here are to be found the best oarsmen in the country. The planters take great pride in their boats which are built with the utmost care and with a view to speed and beauty. The great source of amusement to these happy people consists in the boat-races, which come off frequently in the spring of the year, causing great excitement both with master and slave, the latter thinking that the reputation of their plantations depends upon the success of their boat. Bets run high, and several hundred, and sometimes thousands of dollars change hands in the course of one day.

Business having called me in the spring of '51 to the ancient city of Darien, I had, whilst there the pleasure of witnessing a regatta of this novel character. For several days beforehand nothing was talked of but the Race, and you could hear various comments on the different *nags* that were to *enter the field*. Your ears were constantly saluted with "*Kate Kenan*," "*Mary Spalding*," "*Walk-a-way*," "*Lightning*," &c., &c., giving one a confused idea of the expected race.

The day at last arrived, and the sun shone out gloriously, as with a party of ladies and gentlemen we rowed to the scene of action. One of the mouths of the Altamaha had been selected with a clear reach of half-a-mile, the distance to be run. Numerous skiffs, and canoes, freighted with the beauty and the chivalry of McIntosh, were seen to pass rapidly along, all nearing the bank where the judges' stand was stationed. This was nothing more than a rice barn, and opposite to it a boat was anchored forming the goal of the race. Glance your eye over that novel spectacle—see yonder dwelling, its porch filled with ladies, their scarfs and ribbons forming so many little pennons fluttering in the breeze, beyond that the shore covered with a mottled group of men, boys, and negroes, whilst the brink below is lined with the most exquisite little boats, presenting to the eye a continuous line of brown, blue, green, and white. I have heard of the gondolas of Venice, which like the graceful swan, float through the streets of that ancient and beautiful city. I have heard also of the birch-bark canoe of our own aborigines, of its lightness and speed, when like an arrow it darts through the water driven by the skilful stroke of a sinewy arm; but these methinks must yield the palm to the tiny and elegant boats before us.

But stop; there strikes out a boat from the landing with a gentleman who carries a gun and two white flags. He rows up the river to the starting point; and whilst stationing the flags on the opposite banks, two other boats start off slowly for the same point. They go off slowly so as not to weary the men, for these are the racers, and whilst they are rowing up, the murmur of voices from the opposite bank is wafted to our little bark, telling us how excited they had become as the time drew near. Our own little crew now forgot the cards and dice, and became intent alone upon the anticipated scene.

The great race of the day was betweed the "*Kate Kenan*," named after a lady of this city, belonging to her brother Mr. Randolph Spalding, and the "*Walk-a-way*," owned by Mr. G. W. Cowper. The former had recently won a great race at Brunswick for one thousand dollars over the *St. Marys*, for a long time the crack boat of that section, and manned, on the occasion, by Minorcans from Florida, considered among the best oarsmen in the world. The *Kate Kenan* is a dug-out, forty feet long, three feet across the centre, of a wedge shape, sharp at both ends, and manned by six black oarsmen. The negroes are bare-armed, their ebony skins forming a striking contrast with the white cotton shirts, which fit the person closely, and bring out in bold relief the play of muscle and sinew. Her rival is of somewhat different shape, her bow rounding and her stern not exactly sharp like the others, less in length by half a foot, and manned by an equal number of oarsmen, who are dressed in striped shirts, covering their bodies and arms entire.

Now the betting runs high, and we recollect such banters as the following made by our company: "I'll bet you two pounds of candy on the *Walk-a-way*," said a fair lady to her husband, who replies, "I take the bet, but if I win who's to pay for it?"—a laugh. A lady bantered me with: "I'll bet you a pair of gloves that the *Kate Kenan* beats the *Walk-a-way*," and of course I did not refuse the offer, and then followed wagers of purses, and gloves, hats, cigars, and treats, all of which were noted down ere the gun fired for the race.

And now they come—the two best boats in the country—the pride of their owners and the boast of the slaves. How they dart through the water like an arrow shot from the bow, the men with the precision and regularity of machinery striking the fast receding waves with the oars, the helmsmen bending to every stroke and encouraging their men with "now my brave boys, pull for your life—win the race and get the praise—pull hard for the honor of your boat."

The excitement now became intense. As they neared us shout upon shout followed, handkerchiefs waved, and all else was absorbed in the one sight before us. The ladies, God bless them, shouted too, and rising in the boat gave themselves entirely up to the pleasant excitement. Opposite to us the boats were *stem and stem*, and the result seemed extremely doubtful. One vigorous pull, however, and the *Walk-a-way*, true to her name, shoots ahead at least six feet. An oarsman "*catches a crab*," and the *Kate Kenan* nearly regains her lost ground. One hundred yards more and the race is over, every nerve is strained, every stroke tells, and the boats themselves seem instinct with life and motion. A few seconds more the goal is reached, and the *Walk-a-way* rides out triumphant, leading her competitor at least a third of a length. Huzzas fill the air, joy gleams in the faces of some, while others look blank with disappointment. "The beater beat," it is too bad, say the friends of the *Kate Kenan*, and we pity your poor fellows who pulled so hard for the prize, whilst your rivals are greeted with hearty shakes of the hand and the congratulations awarded to success.

The next day I received a beautiful little note accompanying the gloves I had won. "Hurra for the *Walk-a-way!*" shouted I. For next to the pleasure of success was that of receiving a memento of that delightful gala-day from the hands of one, who will always command the esteem and best wishes of your humble servant. I drew on the gloves the next night at a military ball, (1st of May,) having received an invitation through the instrumentality of those same kind friends. Of this anon. B.

[For the Standard.]

RAIL ROAD TO FAYETTEVILLE.

MR. EDITOR: The Wilmington Herald in noticing the organization of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, remarks that Mr. Bird, the Superintendent, "has a penchant for this class of improvement." True he has a leaning towards those improvements which pay interest, or have some probability of doing so. Hence this "penchant," as the Herald calls it, for the Raleigh and Gaston Road. And speaking of "paying" improvements, is this not a proper season to call public attention to the importance of making an early move in the continuing of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road to Fayetteville, as a further link in the chain of Roads for the great Southern trade—to unite either with the Wilmington and Manchester Road at Marion, or with the South Carolina Road at Camden? The distances by either of these routes are very nearly the same, being rather in favor of that to Camden—say some five miles. But the route by Marion has 44 miles less to be made.

The portion of this route from Raleigh to Fayetteville should be constructed at once, and will begin to pay interest as soon as it is opened.

By Mr. Childs' survey of this route, the line crosses the Cape Fear near McNeil's Ferry, some twenty miles below the mouth of Deep River, and 32½ miles from Raleigh. It will intercept the trade of that improvement at this point, by giving a choice of two good seaports—Petersburg and Portsmouth. The produce is stated by Mr. Thompson, Engineer of the Deep River improvement, to amount to upwards of 100,000 tons annually; one half of this tonnage by this route, would give it as great a trade as the Petersburg and Greenville Roads for 1850. A large share of the coal from this region, at least that to supply the North and North-east parts of the State, will take this route, adding at least 50 thousand tons more.

The whole distance from Raleigh to Fayetteville is estimated by Mr. Childs to cost, including grading track and outfit in round numbers,	$700,000
The trade of 100,000 tons as above, at 4 cents per ton per mile, a lower toll than is charged on other Southern Roads, is for 32½ miles,	$130,000 00
Add for passengers, mails, and merchandize,	20,000 00
	$150,000 00

Deduct 50 per cent. for working, which leaves $75,000 for dividends—over 10½ per cent.

Would it not be better to put the money intended for the Plank Road into this work? When continued South to Camden or Marion, as it must eventually be, it will constitute a portion of the great Atlantic route from North to South. It will be without a rival, being at least 50 miles shorter than any other route that can be obtained. The whole length of this route by Camden, will be 168 miles, and the distance from the junction, on the Petersburg Road to Branchville in South Carolina, is 352 miles—being 52 miles shorter than the route through Wilmington, and will cost $860,000 less than the latter, the interest of

which at 6 per cent. is	$51,600 00
Add to this the cost of transporting, say 20 thousand passengers 52 miles, at 3 cents,	31,200 00
Total saving by this route,	$82,800 00

Which is 4½ dollars saving on each passenger.

This saving will allow a through ticket to Charleston at a less price than by the present Steamer route from Wilmington, and will ensure to this route the whole of the through trade. TRUTH.

Arrival of the Steamer Baltic.

Four Days later from Europe—Cuban Affairs in Europe—England and France—Advance in Cotton—Flour Dull, &c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28, 6 P. M. The steamer Baltic has arrived, with Liverpool dates of the 17th, and 97 passengers. She passed the Asia on the 19th, west of Cape Clear. The Baltic experienced heavy westerly gales during the whole passage.

GENERAL NEWS. Much disappointment was felt in England owing to the lack of definite news from the Cuba expedition. It is stated as the result of negotiations between England, France and Spain, that further expeditions against Cuba from America will be resisted by those powers.

Political and religious circles are engrossed by the secession of the Duke of Norfolk from the Catholic Church. Great feeling was manifested on all sides.

Hon. Abbott Lawrence is on a tour through Ireland.

The gold excitement in Australia was increasing.

The receipts of the exhibition are £3,000 per diem.

The India mail, with Calcutta dates to August 7th, has arrived, but brings no news. Sterling exchange in Calcutta 2½ a 2⅞.

Advices from the Continent show great uneasiness for the future. The department of Ardecbe in France was in a state of siege. The Prince de Joinville is shortly expected to formally announce his name as a candidate for the Presidency. The Duc D'Aumale is on his way to London.

At Naples 46 State prisoners have been condemned to death, including 10 deputies, 2 ex-ministers, 2 priests and one ambassador.

MARKETS. Middling qualities of Cotton are a shade dearer—sales since the Africa left 19,000 bales, of which exporters and speculators took 7,000.

Flour is dull and unchanged. Corn is in better demand, at improving rates. Wheat is dull and has declined 1d. Sales of red at 5s. 2d. a 5s. 5d.; white, 5s. 6d. a 5s. 8d.

Provisions are dull and unchanged. Coffee is very dull. Tea is unchanged.

Trade in Manchester is healthy at full rates. The money market is sensitive on account of the numerous failures, and the funds are depressed. Consols closed at 96. Foreign stocks are dull.

By the arrival of the Canada, we have three days later intelligence from Europe.

Cotton was dull at Liverpool, the trade buying sparingly and holders anxious to sell. The Havre cotton market was firm on the 19th ult.

The political news is not important.

Never purchase love or friendship by gifts; when thus obtained, they are lost as soon as you stop payments.

GOLD MINING IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A Correspondent of the Raleigh Star—Mr. Leonidas B. Lemay—writing from Concord, Cabarrus, gives the following account of Gold Mining in this State:

"As it may be of some interest to give you some account of Gold Mining in this part of the State, I will close with a brief sketch of my visit to Gold Hill. You are of course aware that Gold has been found in large quantities in North Carolina. Mines are now successfully worked (as nearly as I can learn) in the following counties:—Guilford, Randolph, Moore, Montgomery, Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus, Stanly, Anson, Union, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston, Rutherford, Burke and McDowell. Gold mining is an important and extensive business in the West; and indeed it seems the chief and almost sole source of existence to the people, under their present ruinous policy of spending *more* for Northern and Foreign manufactures than they receive for native productions. They go to the North for *everything* and send *little* or *nothing* there in return but *gold*. All articles of manufacture—food and clothing—machines and tools, from a cotton-gin to an axe-helve—are brought from the North by a people who can command the *raw material* in any quantity and who have the *force* to create for it a new value, if they had the proper *energy* and *enterprise*.

Gold Hill is a thriving village of some 1000 inhabitants, built up during the last 8 years, and depending entirely on the success of its mines for its present and future existence. The houses are therefore built on a cheap style, and few are more than one story high. The village is 14 miles S. E. of Salisbury, and very near the Cabarrus line. Persons travelling in this section of the State could spend a short time very profitably and agreeably at this place, and find excellent accommodation at the Hotel of Mr. Joseph A. Worth.

Imagine a bleak, barren ridge, thick with bushes and small oak growth, with here and there a little cabin or cottage peeping through the dwarfish foliage—and you have the site of Gold Hill as it is approached from Salisbury. The first sound that salutes your ears is the monotonous cough of the *pump-engine* which unceasingly forces up the water from the bottom of the mines. Passing through a crooked street of cabins, the vast machinery of the mill, and huge piles of ore attract the stranger's notice. As this is the largest mine in the neighborhood, let us find Mr. Gardner Stearnes (the obliging superintendent) and examine the machinery, &c., and learn the various operations required to extract the virgin gold. We are soon satisfied of the extent of the operations when we are informed that they average 120 bushels of ore per day, which ranges in value from 1 dollar to 500 dollars per bushel, and averaging about 4 dollars. Two relays of hands are employed, numbering in all between forty and fifty, who receive, according to their capacity, from 5 to 50 dollars per month. One half the miners commence their labor at 6 in the morning and come out a dark, the other half work all night. Let us first visit the 40 horse power pump-engine, which works continually, night and day (Sundays not excepted) to draw off the water which is constantly rising in the mines. The pistons are of iron, a foot in diameter, and extend more than 300 feet down into the mines. The water is forced up by valves and is conveyed in troughs to supply the large engine which works the mills, &c., and to wash out the gold in the rockers, &c. This engine has three boilers, and is equal to 50 horse power. There are two mills—the ore is ground by the revolution of two large stones, 5 feet in diameter, rolling vertically within the circumference of the mill, and crushing the hardest rock into powder. As the ore is ground it is washed out into six large vessels called *drags* (from the revolving rocks which constantly turn the mud and water.) The metal escaping these machines is caught in eight smaller vessels called *stirrers*, (from the wooden paddles which revolve in their centre). From the stirrers, the fluid mass passes through the *bowls* and receives its final washing in the *rockers*. There are 18 of the former and 13 of the latter now in operation. The bowls are about 2 feet in diameter, and are intended, by their sudden half revolutions, to shake the gold to the bottom and let the sand run off with the water. The mud and sand is all washed over again in the rockers, worked by small boys. These cradle looking concerns have little notches called *riffles* cut in their troughs, to catch the gold while the water and sand float off. The precious metal appears at the bottom of the riffles, in very fine parcels and is collected by quicksilver, with which it forms an amalgum. This is burned off—the gold cast into bars—and the bullion carried to the mint for coinage.

After gratifying my curiosity amidst the machinery, I was introduced to Mr. Matthew Moyl (one of the overseers under ground) and after doffing my clothes for a miner's suit (consisting simply of a flannel shirt, a pair of coarse pants and outside drawers, jack boots and a thick heavy hat) I was ready to explore the dark caverns and subterranean passages, beneath. At the mouth of the shaft I was furnished with a light. The candle stick was of soft mud, and to give free use to our hands our candles were stuck to the crowns of our hats. My guide first entered the *shaft* (a pit six or eight feet square) and we commenced our descent, on upright ladders, very slowly and cautiously. Some fifty feet down, both our candles were extinguished by the dripping moisture from the dark and jagged slate rock, which on all sides surrounded us. There I halted alone, in darkness and silence, until my guide returned with a light; and we continued our descent. As we neared the veins we could distinguish the blows of the miners, drilling powder holes to blast out the ore. They cannot advance a step without blasting, as the slate commences 8 inches from the surface and increases in hardness as it descends. The veins of gold lie on both sides of a strata of slate or between two stratas; and appear either combined with copper or sulphur. The slate is first removed to give room to work on the ore and this in turn is sent up in buckets to the mill. When within a hundred feet of the bottom, we halted at a signal just below us. It was a warning that a blast was to be fired. We waited a few seconds in suspense—the match had failed—but another instant brought a convulsive shock, and a loud report as of rolling thunders. This noise, though almost deafening below, cannot be heard above the ground. We followed the dripping passage, through the smoke of the powder, sometimes leaping across yawning chasms, and now crawling on hands and knees, or climbing over heaps of ore, till we reached the end of the corridor. Here we found two miners, one to turn the chisel, the other to strike. They usually work in pairs, following the course of the veins, which run North and South. One of the Copper miners of Cornwall, told me that the British mines were, some of them, 300 fathoms deep, and so intensly hot as to be almost beyond endurance. The day, above ground, was unpleasantly warm, but I found the mines quite cool and refreshing, and after passing an hour very pleasantly, toiled up the steep ladder, to rejoice at the sight of day-light once more, and to continue my journey towards Concord.

Mr. Worth informed me that the capital invested in machinery, on the hill is near $100,000—the mines cannot be valued. He also furnished me with the following statistical table, which you can publish if you think proper:

GOLD HILL MINES.

Honeycutt, Culp & Co.,	$101,665 84
Field & Company,	25,000 00
Barnhardt, Manney & Co.,	200,000 00
Heilig, Barnhardt & Co.,	10,000 00
Holmes, Barnhardt & Co.,	95,000 00
Troutman & McMackins,	20,000 00
Walls & Houston,	30,000 00
N. H. Barringer & Co.,	15,000 00
E. & N. Manney,	30,000 00
Carter, Honeycutt & Co.,	20,000 00
Coffin, Worth & Co.	150,000 00
A. Miller & Co.	5,000 00
	701,665 84
Promiscuously,	100,000 00
Total,	$801,665 84

July 8, 1851. The above is as near as can be ascertained the amout of gold found on Gold Hill from the first discovery of the mines in Jan'y, 1843, up to the present time."

THE FIRE ANNIHILATOR. Some of the New York papers are urging a trial of the new Philips' Fire Annihilator on some building *prepared* for the purpose. Better try it on the first building when a fire shall occur in that city, then the test will be fair. We do not see the absolute necessity of *preparing* a building beforehand in order to test the worth of the annihilator! *Boston Journal.*

THE CROPS.

The past Summer was an unusually dry one in nearly all portions of the United States. The consequence is, that the crops have been cut short, and the corn crop especially has suffered.

We have condensed below, from our exchanges, some accounts of the prospect of the farmers in various portions of the South and West.

A writer in the Helena (Ark.) Shield maintains that the cotton crop cannot go beyond 2,400,000 bales, and he says it may fall as low as 2,200,000. He says:

"Well, what are the facts as to the present crop? The upland region, owing to the extreme dry weather during the growing season, has made but little; 350 to 500 lbs. of seed cotton to the acre, is only a half crop even on upland—and the evidences from all the upland region are that from one-third to one-half crop will be made. This is the fact in regard to the upland back of Helena and Memphis, the only uplands I have seen. Now, as to the bottom crop, you may rest assured it is not a heavy one; the weed is size enough to produce a good crop, but the extreme dry weather sheds the squares, both on the middle and top crop, but more particularly the top. To make a heavy crop on the weed (which is not large) we have in the bottom this year, the under, or bottom, middle, and top crop must all be good, which is not the fact."

The Nashville Banner, of 10th September, says:

"On the 1st inst. the cotton crop of Middle Tennessee promised to be pretty fair, though not as large as was expected. Subsequently we were persuaded in part from personal observation in this and Rutherford counties, that there would be a heavy falling off in the receipts at this port this season.

A large planter in Williamson, whose inquiries always keep him well posted up, and the accuracy of whose opinions we place the utmost confidence in, writes us as follows: 'My information, after making full inquiry, is that the crop of Middle Tennessee is a full third less on an average than the crop of last year. I have taken great pains to inform myself. The crop has declined in promise largely every week for six weeks—mostly since the rains, which injured it by starting a second growth and causing the squares and small bolls to drop off. The crop of the Western District and North Mississippi is not half an average crop of last year, as you will learn by inquiry.'"

The Eufala (Ala.) Shield, of the 11th, says:

"During our absence, we travelled through the counties of Barbour, Pike, Butler, Lowndes, Montgomery, Macon, and Russell, including a portion of Dallas, and in our route were particular in our inquiries and observations in relation to the crops. From all we could see, and all the information we could gather, we think that in the counties through which we passed, a sufficiency of corn will be raised to meet the demands of the people of each county, and that the cotton crop will not be equal to that of last year. Throughout our entire route there was a general complaint among the farmers. They have suffered greatly by drought, and the late rains have had a tendency to do more harm than good, by causing the cotton weed to take a second growth, and to shed the forms and bolls to a very great extent. We passed fields of cotton where the weed looked green and luxuriant, but contained very little fruit, the most of that open, and very few blooms. In fact, we have never, at this season of the year, seen the cotton stalks so generally fruitless."

The Eutaw (Ala.) Democrat, of the 5th, has more cheering news in relation to the corn crop:

"We were gratified to learn from a farmer in this neighborhood, on Monday, that the last rains had much improved the corn crops, and more than a sufficient quantity would be made for subsistence. This statement is truly cheering, and we take much pleasure in informing our readers that the Carrollton committee have purchased a quantity of corn for distribution at the moderate price of fifty cents per bushel."

The Carroll (La.) Watchman, of the 11th, says:

"The cotton crop of this parish is an average one, and on some places on the river is larger than it has been for many years. We understand that the cotton crop on the highlands west of this point will be very short. The corn crop through this region will be a very meagre one, on account of the absence of rain in season."

The Greensborough (Ala.) Beacon of the 13th says:

"During the last two weeks we have taken special pains to ascertain the condition and prospects of the Cotton crop, compared with the crop of last year; and as it is natural to most men, to make misfortunes of every character a little worse than they really are, we are of the opinion that in this section the crop will fall short of that of last year. Of course the extent of the crop will depend a good deal on the weather we have from this until frost, as also upon the lateness of the frost; but if the accounts we receive, and from the most reliable sources, as to the very small size and general unpromising appearance of the plant on most of the sandy land, and portions of the black land, be correct, the yield on these lands must be light, let the fall be ever so favorable. As evidence on this point, we will give a few facts derived from reliable sources: Several planters, residing some ten or twelve miles Northwest of this, in a neighborhood which usually makes six or seven hundred pounds of cotton to the acre, assured us a week or ten days ago that the neighborhood would not average this year over two hundred pounds to the acre. Another, residing in a contiguous neighborhood, informed us that one hundred and fifty pounds to the acre was as much as he expected; and he, we may remark, is one of the largest and best planters in his immediate neighborhood. We have also heard of a field of six hundred acres which is not expected to yield more than fifty bales; and another, of one hundred acres, lying some ten or twelve miles North of this, the yield of which is estimated at two bales. The last is doubtless an extreme case, and will hardly turn out as bad as at present expected. A large and very successful planter, residing in the very heart of the canebrake region, where the lands stand the drought probably better than any other lands in the country, stated to us a few days ago that his neighborhood would not make as much cotton as it did last year. It is proper, however, that we should remark that very good crops were made in that neighborhood last year.

Whilst we have heard of numerous neighborhoods where they do not expect to make this year anything like as much as they did last year, we have heard of but one where they expect to make more, and that of very limited extent, embracing some four or five plantations a few miles South of this."

The foregoing is a sample of the state of the crops throughout the South and West. In some places they have done as well as they did last year, but most farmers appear to have fallen behind the last years product. We suppose, however, that one-fourth more cotton was planted this year than the previous year; and the yield must, therefore, be nearly up to that of last year, after making all due allowances for the disasters that have befallen the weed.

It is well enough, it appears to us, not to be carried away with the idea of short crops and very high prices as a consequence. Prices for both cotton and corn will no doubt be good, but they may not be as high, after all, as many are at present inclined to think.

AURORA BOREALIS. The Northern horizon on Monday evening last, about 7 o'clock, was illuminated by a bright reddish glare, which continued with varying degrees of brilliancy for several hours. It was a splendid sight,—the tints seemed to enlarge and become deeper and distincter at pleasure until the heavens in that direction were glowing with a brilliant light. The roseate beams would then melt and fade away and be lost in the void altogether. At one time the halo extended in the form of an arch from the North-East to the West, and the sky losing its tinge of red, seemed lit up as it were with the approaching rays of the rising sun; then again the crimson flashes would replace the paler light with a blushing glow, which in turn disappeared into the blue depths, leaving the horizon's verge luminous with distinct and pallid effulgence. The night was a brilliant one, cloudless, clear and cool, and the stars and the moon shone brightly in a pure atmosphere. It was one of the most magnificent specimens of the Northern Lights that we have ever beheld, and we gazed upon the dancing beams and varying splendor of this visitor of colder climes, with interest and admiration. *Wilmington Herald.*

The same splendid display, so vividly described by the Herald, was witnessed here. We watched it from 7 until past 9 o'clock.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Mr. Robt. Bailey, in this county, on the 24th ult., by Michael Thompson, Esq., Mr. Jordan Bailey to Miss Priscilla Bailey, all of Wake.

TO THE PUBLIC.

To the Editors of the Richmond Examiner:

HAVING accidentally got hold of a newspaper called the "DAILY DESPATCH," printed in the City of Richmond, I see that I am most wrongfully assailed for not appearing and prosecuting in the kidnapping case lately pending in that City.

The paper charges me with being bribed, or that an advantageous sale of the slave prompted me to the course which I thought proper to pursue. The charge in either form is entirely untrue, and without the least shadow of truth to sustain it. The only motive that prompted me to such a course, was a sense of good feeling and sympathy towards the family and relatives of the criminal, who are numerous and highly respectable, in the county in which I live. No motive of gain or personal advantage had the slightest influence upon my conduct.

In the first place, I did not know who had taken the slave until I went to the Jail in Richmond, and, to my great surprise, who should I find it to be but the youngest son of one of my neighbors; a man who in his lifetime ranked as high as any citizen in the State of North Carolina, who lived and died a respectable and pious minister of the Gospel, and who was connected with almost every family of worth and respectability in the county, many of whom are my neighbors and friends.

This young man I have not seen in four or five years, but had known him from his infancy up to that period, and when I saw him in jail I recognised him with great horror. He bowed himself before me in the most humble manner, begging me for mercy, repeating that his life was in my hands, and he knew I could take it or could spare him. His sister, also, who resided in my county, and who bears as respectable a character as any lady in the county, having heard of the fate of her unfortunate brother, mounted the cars, and came down to Richmond, half crazy with trouble, traversed the City through in seach of me to beg pardon for her unfortunate brother, who was charged with a crime for which she well knew, according to the laws of North Carolina, if condemned, he would suffer the punishment of death.

Upon mature consideration, and upon consultation and advice of my friends, I resolved upon the course which I pursued. Upon my arrival at home, I stated the course I had pursued to a large number of the good feeling and respectable part of the community in my county, and I rejoice that every one, without a single exception, approved of the course I had pursued, and my conscience is clear and easy. I have never repented the course I pursued.

I say again, I was not prompted by lucre or unworthy motives to sell the slave, nor did I sell her for any advantageous price. I sold the girl for five hundred dollars, with a sacred promise that I was to have the girl back at the same price if she was ever sold. I did not get the worth of the girl, or rather what she was worth to me. I would give to-day more for her than I got.

Now, to substantiate what I have said respecting my course in this matter, I refer the community to Mr. James Lyons and Mr. Robert Lumpkin, of the City of Richmond, both men of truth and veracity, and men that the community will believe before a misrepresenting Reporter. Both these gentlemen know the price I sold the girl for, and, if necessary, the bill of sale can be produced.

As I said before, I have never repented the course I pursued. I feel that I have done just what I ought to have done. If the criminal is brought to this State and tried, I shall promptly attend any summons that may call me to appear against him, and feel a clear conscience that I have done all that morality calls on me to do, and shall not shrink from the unfortunate task.

M. D. ROYSTER.

Young's ⋈ Roads, Granville, N. C. 888—1t.

State of North Carolina, Nash County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, August Term, 1851.

German Eatmon and Alexander Eatmon and his wife Martha, *vs.* John R. Eatmon, Charles N. Edmunds and his wife Nancy, Mr. Henry H. Eatmon and John S. Cockroof and his wife Elizabeth Jane.

Petition for Division of Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John R. Eatmon, Charles N Edmunds and his wife Nancy, Mr. Henry H. Eatmon and John S. Cockroof and his wife Elizabeth Jane are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard, for the said John R Eatmon, Charles N. Edmunds and his wife Nancy, Mr. Henry H. Eatmon and John S. Cockroof and his wife Elizabeth Jane, to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the 2nd Monday of November next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the Petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and heard accordingly.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of our said Court, at Office the 2nd Monday of August, A. D., 1851.

G. W. WARD C. C. C

October 1, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 888—6w.

MANTEO LODGE, NO. 8.

THE Members of Manteo Lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F. are requested to attend at their Hall on Friday Evening the 3rd of October, as business of importance will be transacted.

T. W. DEWEY, N. G.
JNO. G. WILLIAMS, *Sec'y.*

October 1, 1851. 88—

A TEACHER WANTED.

THE Trustees of the Tar River Academy wish to engage a Teacher for the next year. None need apply except a graduate of a respectable College.

For particulars address,
LEWIS F. ALLEN, *Sec'y.*
Tar River, Granville Co., N. C.

N. B. A competent Female Teacher could also get a good School in the neighborhood.

Sept. 29, 1851. 96—3tw.

MARBLE WORK & IRON RAILINGS.

JOHN STRUTHERS & SON,
No. 360 Market-Street, Philadelphia,
Furnish all kinds of Marble Work,
MANTELS, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, &C.,
At the most reasobable rates, and work warranted equal to any house in the Union.

MORE & GALLAGHER,
Corner of Broad & Coates Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURE
ALL KINDS OF IRON RAILINGS,
For Enclosures, Balconies, Verandahs, and any FANCY IRON WORK.

On the most reasonable terms. Orders attended to with dispatch.

September 27, 1851. 94—6m

MOUNT ALBAN INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution is very pleasantly situated on the Georgetown Heights, the prospect from it embracing the City of Washington, the Potomac for some miles, and the town of Alexandria. It is designed to extend to a *limited number* of boys the benefit of a good, practical, Christian education. It seeks to combine the advantages of thorough academical instruction with the proper discipline of a Christian home.

The next regular session will begin November 1st. Parents who for any cause desire an earlier admission may confer with the Rector.

Applications for admission of pupils, or for further information, may be addressed, Rev. ANTHONY TEN BROECK, Georgetown, D. C.

REFERENCES:

The Bishop of Maryland and Hugh Davey Evans, LL. D., Baltimore.
Hon. E. F. Chambers, Kent county, Maryland
Aaron O. Dayton, Esq., Fourth Auditor of the Treasry, Washington.
Evan Lyons, Esq, Georgetown.
W. Beverhout Thompson, Pittsborough, North Carolina.
Col. Hallowel, St Mary's, Georgia.

September 27, 1851. 94—3t.

Comprehensive Tables

FOR the calculations of Earth Work, as connected with Railways, Canals, Docks, Harbors, &c., giving the quantities for each Base and Slope at one view, with a Practical Treatise on Earth Work in general. By Edward G. Hughes, Civil Engineer. For sale by

H. D. TURNER.

Rpleigh, Sept. 27, 1851. 94—

NEW BOOKS.

THE Fate—a Tale of Stirring Times, by G. P. R. James.

The Stone-Mason of Saint Point—a Village Tale, by Lamartine. Received this day by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept. 27, 1851. 94—

FALL TRADE--1851.

Southern Trade will soon Insure SOUTHERN RIGHTS.

I AM now receiving from Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk and Baltimore, my Fall and Winter supply of **Groceries, Dry Goods, Crockery, China and Hard Ware,** carefully selected for the season, at moderate prices for cash, or on a short credit to *punctual* customers. I expect to keep on hand in addition to the above, Salt, Fish, Flour and Bacon, Iron of different sizes, Nails of an excellent qualitity, with all necessary articles kept in a Village Store. I will take in exchange for Goods, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder, Flax-seed, Bees-wax and Cotton, or Tow Cloth, with any other produce that may suit in my line of business. Call at the Brick Store near the Bank.

THOMAS W. HOLDEN.

P. S. I will attend to any Commission business, or forwarding of Goods, so as to satisfy those who may intrust them to me. T. W. H.

October 1, 1851. 95—

To all whom it may Concern.

BALTIMORE, January 24, 1851.

I HEREBY give notice, that no person has a right to sell "Buck's Patent Cooking Stove," in the State of North Carolina, except my authorized agent, or use the same unless purchased of me or my agent, I being the sole proprietor of the Patent-right for said State, by assignment and power of Attorney from Darius Buck, patenter, as is recorded in U. S. Patent Office, in Liber VI, page 114. And further, that I will prosecute all persons infringing on said patent.

BURR PECK.

N. B. JOSEPH WOLTERING, of Raleigh, N. C., is my only authorized agent. B. P.

NOTICE.

HAVING seen the above notice published in the Raleigh Standard, under date the 8th of February, 1851, to avoid mi apprehension, we hereby notify the public that we have full authority to sell "Buck's Patent *Improved* Cooking Stove" to any person whatever, any where. Our agent in Raleigh, Mr. WM. J. LOUGEE, is fully authorized to sell for us the above Stoves.

BOOTH & SOMMERS,
Petersburg, Va.

Sept. 27, 1851. 94—3t.

HARPER'S HOME FOR LEASE.

THAT well known and desirable stand as a country store, 33 miles southwest of Petersburg, in the county of Brunswick, on the main road leading from Petersburg to North Carolina. The houses are newly fitted up, and all in neat order. The Dwelling has 5 rooms and the Storehouse 4. There is a Grist Mill and a Presbyterian Church on the premises, and several most excellent Schools near at hand. On the opposite side of the road are a small dwelling and outhouses, with about 60 acres of land attached; with all the materials ready to construct a Tannery, and a supply of bark for one year; ten able bodied men standing with tools in hand ready to erect it to suit the wishes and taste of a renter. Provisions of all kinds can be furnished to renters on the premises, and time given if desired.

The neighborhood for morality and gentility, is not to be surpassed.

Possession given any day.

Address J. W. HARPER,
Harper's Home, Brunswick, Va. 95—2w.

PAINTING, GLAZING, &C.

THE Subscriber takes occasion to remind the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he is still engaged in

PAINTING

in all its various branches; and he only asks a trial to be approved, and to give satisfaction to those who may employ him.

The Subscriber is now using the oxide of zinc, in inside Painting, which leaves a beautiful gloss. Specimens can be seen at Mr. Lougee's Tin Shop.

Thankful for past encouragement the Subscriber respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, with the assurance that no pains or labor will be spared to give satisfaction.

WILLIAM E. OVERBY.

N. B. My shop is on Wilmington Street, in Dr. Cooke's building. Orders may be left there, or at Williams, Haywood & Co. W. E. O.

Raleigh, August 4, 1851. 78—3m.

TEACHER WANTED.

THE Undersigned, Trustees of Pleasant Hill Academy, Lenoir County, will give a salary *of Four Hundred Dollars and board*, per annum, to any Southern gentleman who can come well recommended, producing testimonials of good moral character, and of his entire qualification to prepare Students for Chapel Hill University.

Our Academy is well situated as regards health and good society, in the upper edge of Lenoir County, near White Hall, Wayne County. It is desirable that our School should commence by the 20th October, or sooner, if possible. Direct to either one of the Trustees, Jericho P. O., Wayne County, N. C.

A. W. WOOTEN,
W. PIPKIN,
C. ROUSE,
R. ROUSE,
Trustees.

Sept. 27, 1851. 94—4t.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his tract of LAND, near Earpsborough, Johnston County, consisting of 335 acres, and embracing some very good soil and some fifteen thousand turpentine boxes. The location is a good one for a Physician; and I will also sell my lot of Medicines to any one wishing to purchase.

☞ A liberal credit for the same will be given on note and good security. E. R. POWER.

September 15, 1851. 92—3m.

Haswell's Engineers' and Mechanics' Pocket-Book,

CONTAINING United States and Foreign Weights and Measures; Tables of Areas and Circumferences of Circles, Circular Segments, and Zones of a Circle; Squares and Cubes, Square and Cube Roots; Lengths of Circular and Semi-elliptic Arcs; and Rules of Arithmetic. Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids; the Mechanical Powers; Geometry, Trigonometry, Gravity, Strength of Materials, Water Wheels, Hydraulics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Statics, Dynamics, Gunnery, Heat, Winding Engines, Tonnage, Shot, Shells, &c. Steam and the Steam-engine; Combustion, Water, Cables and Anchors, Fuel, Air Guns, &c. Tables of the Weights of Metals, Pipes, &c. Miscellaneous Notes, and Exercises, &c. New Edition. 12mo.

Indispensable to every mechanic; it is, in fact, a condensed Encyclopedia of scientific and practical mechanical information; a fund of knowledge more valuable than gold. *Farmer and Mechanic.*

For Sale at TURNER'S N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, Sept. 27, 1851. 94—

PIANOS! PIANOS!!

THIS day received at the North Caroline Music Store, another splendid lot of 7, 6½ and 6¾ octave Pianos from one of the best manufacturing establishments in New York.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 95—

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Barrett, Newsom and Holden was dissolved on the 28th of last December. This is therefore to request all persons having claims against the Company to present them without delay, as we wish the business closed.

BARRETT, NEWSOM & HOLDEN.

Milton, N. C., Oct. 1, 1851. 95—3t.

MUSIC AND PIANOS.

JUST RECEIVED, at the North Carolina Music Store, 1,000 pieces of new and elegant *Music*, among which may be found the songs of Miss Catharine Hayes, with correct lithographs of the "Swan of Erin." Also, the Bloomer Waltzes and Polkas, with splendid colored vignettes of the Bloomer; also, Passadita, &c.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

September 26, 1851. 94—tf.

☞ The Register and Star copy.

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber has recently supplied himself with a full and varied assortment of the best and most fashionable Job type, and is now prepared to execute Jobs of all kinds with neatness and despatch, and on moderate terms.

Call at the Standard Office, Raleigh, N. C.

W. W. HOLDEN.

August 6, 1851. 80—tf.

SALE IN WARRENTON.

ON Friday, the 17th of October, I shall offer at public Auction, on the premises, (if not previously disposed of privately,) the Lot in Warrenton, N. C., on which I now reside, containing 9½ Acres of Land.

The Dwelling House, a large and imposing structure containing Eight Rooms, a cellar, garret, &c., is beautifully situated in a retired part of the Village, just on the pinacle of a gentle hill, from which there is a gradual and regular declivity on every side. The spacious yard, adorned with its tall specimens of native Oak and Hickory, its green, velvety surface and its gravelled walks, almost seems to invite the passer-by to walk in and make himself at home! The Orchard, stocked with about one hundred fruit trees of different kinds—Apples, Peaches, Pears, Cherries, Damsons, &c.,—is a *rarity* for a Town Lot to contain. And the Water, (which quietly and coolly reposes 60 feet under ground, and is covered by a good house, in one end of which is a Bath-Room,) is well calculated to entice any one to hard-drinking who is acquainted with its delicious qualities.

A neat and convenient Office, containing two Rooms and a chimney, is on the premises, together with a hot-house and all necessary out houses. The Carriage house, Granary and Stables are very commodious and well arranged.

Adjoining this Lot is a tract of Land, containing 41½ Acres, which is also for sale. More than half of this is woodland. A part of this is in good arable condition, and a part is used as a Pasture. On this there is a good supply of grass and a never-failing branch of water.

At the same time and place will be sold a lot of Mahogany Furniture, a Rosewood Piano, a number of Beds, Mattrasses, Curtains, Carpets, &c.; also a good Carriage, a new Rockaway, and a firstrate Waggon, with iron axles, also a good Match of Horses—greys—which are perfectly sound and kind in harness, single or double; also two or three excellent Milk Cows, a lot of Wheat, some Bacon, Lard, "and many other articles too tedious to mention."

Warrenton is justly celebrated as one of the most pleasant and desirable places of residence in the State, either for those who are seeking a permanent home, or for those who seek a safe and agreeable Summer resort. The salubrity of its climate—the wealth, intelligence and enterprise of its citizens—its Church facilities—its flourishing Schools—its proximity to Shocco and Jone's Springs, and to another mineral spring only three miles distant—and the certainty of the re-construction of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, which is now a fixed fact—all these constitute an array of recommendations for our Villlage, against which but few places would venture to enter into competition.

☞ Terms of the Sale. For all sums under ten dollars, *Cash* will be required. For other purchases, six months credit, with Bond and security—interest from date.

J. T. WATSON.

Warrenton, N. C., Sept. 17, 1851. 886—wtd.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

S. CRANE'S

PATENT COMPOUND

WASH MIXTURE, OR SOAP,

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning, and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to make and use this Valuable Preparation, can do so, by remitting **FIVE DOLLARS** to me, at Raleigh, which amount will entitle them to a family right; which right shall be sent by mail immediately, with the proper directions to make and use the same. I am in possession of a large number of certificates from Ladies and Gentlemen of high standing, not only in this State, but in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; but, I deem it unnecessary to fill a long Advertisement with them, unless requested, as the article will speak for itself, and is so favorably known in all the Northern and Southern States.

I aim to visit all parts of the State at as early a day as possible, to give the Public an opportunity of testing its value.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER, is my authorized Agent for this City during my absence.

WESLY WHITAKER, Jr., is the General Travelling Agent.

Feeling satisfied by the use of this Mixture in my own Family, that it cannot fail to please all who try it, I invite all to call and see or send in their orders to

J. J. RYALS.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1851. 94—tf.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE New and Elegant Double Engine side wheel Steamship

ROANOKE,

1200 tons burthen, Lewis Parrish, Commander, Will leave City Point on TUESDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 8 o'clock, for New York, and will continue to leave

Every Tuesday, at the same Hour.

Returning, the Roanoke will leave New York

Every Saturday Evening at 4 o'clock,

Making the trip in about thirty hours.

☞ Passage and Fare, to or from New York, **$10.**

☞ For Freight or Passage, apply to

SAMUEL G. BAPTIST,
Petersburg, Va.

Petersburg, Sept., 1851. 887—5tw.

NEGRO RUNAWAY,

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 8th ultimo, a negro man named JOSHUA, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, rather bright, and about 30 years of age. He can do tolerable work as a shoemaker, and carried off shoemaker's tools with him.

It is supposed that he will endeavor to make his way to a free State, as he has once before attempted to do. A reward of $25 will be given for his delivery to the Subscriber, or $10 for his confinement in any jail within the State so that I can get him.

W. T. BROOKS.

Wake Forest College, Oct. 1. 887—3tw.

Register and Spirit of the Age copy three times, and forward accounts to this office.

OLD AXES MADE NEW.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Silas Burns, and that he is prepared to execute any Job in his line as Blacksmith, particularly OLD AXES MADE NEW. Having served his Apprenticeship with Mr. Burns, he flatters himself that he will perpetuate the character heretofore sustained by that Establishment.

My Grist Mill is in good order; all Corn brought to it will be strictly and promptly attended to by

RALPH M. ANDREWS.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 887—w6m.

NOTICE.

MY WIFE, Sally Gooch, having left my bed and board without my consent, this is to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting. Neither will I pay any thing which may be brought against me on account of her conduct.

DANIEL GOOCH.

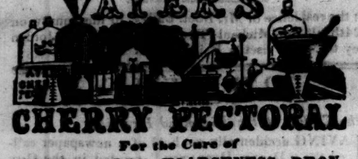
Raleigh, Sept. 27, 1851. 887—3tpd.

Elements of Algebra,

BY Elias Loomis, Professor in the New York University. Received this day by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept. 27, 1851. 91—



CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

This remedy is offered to the community with the confidence we feel in an article which seldom fails to realize the happiest effects that can be desired. So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind, is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs, which are incident to our climate. And not only in the formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, &c., and for children it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained. No family should be without it, and those who have tried it, never will.

Read the opinion of the following Gentlemen, who will be recognized in the various sections of country where they are located—each and all as merchants of the first class and of the highest character—as the oldest and most extensive Wholesale Dealers in Medicine with an experience unlimited on the subject of which they speak. If there is any value in the judgment of experience, see

This Certificate.

We, the undersigned, Wholesale Druggists, having been for long acquainted with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, hereby certify our belief that it is the best and most effectual remedy for Pulmonary Complaints ever offered to the American People. And we would, from our knowledge of its composition, and extensive usefulness, cordially commend it to the afflicted as worthy their best confidence, and with the firm conviction that it will do for their relief all that medicine can do

Henshaw, Edmunds & Co., Boston, Mass.
Reese & Coulson, Baltimore, Maryland.
Haviland, Harrall & Co., Charleston, S. C.
Jacob S. Farrand, Detroit, Michigan.
T. H. McAllister, Louisville, Kentucky.
Francis & Walton, St. Louis, Missouri.
Joseph Tucker, Mobile, Alabama.
Haviland, Risley & Co, Augusta, Ga.
M. A. Stantos & Son, Norfolk, Va.
John Gilbert & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Z. D. & W. H. Gilman, Washington, D. C.
J. Wright & Co., New Orleans, La.
Watson, Wall & Co., Fort Wayne, Indiana.
C. C. Richmond & Co., San Francisco, California.
Lewis & Ames, Tallahasse, Florida.
B. R. Strong, Knoxville, Tennessee.
Stiller, Slade & Co., Lexington, Mississippi.
N. D. Labadie, Galveston, Texas.
Joseph M. Turner, Savannah, Ga.
Wade, Eckstein & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

With such assurances, and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced, except that found in its effects upon trial.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co., and by Druggists throughout the State.

September 6, 1851. 884—w3m.

HORSE DOCTORING.

THE Subscriber takes occasion to inform the public that he has been engaged for some thirty-two years in treating the diseases incident to Horses, and that, out of four hundred and twenty-two cases, he has lost but twenty-seven. The Subscriber has written out a small book upon the subject of such diseases as horses are liable to, with directions as to the best mode of treating these diseases. The price of this work is as follows:

One copy,	50
A club of seven,	$3 00
A club of ten,	4 50
A club of twenty-one,	9 00
A club of thirty,	13 00

And so on in proportion. The subscriber has consented to make this publication at the request of many friends. His remedies for diseases in that noble animal, the Horse, speak for themselves.

Those desirous to obtain a copy or copies of this work, will please address the subscriber, post-paid, at Raleigh, Wake Co., N. C. HARDY HORTON.

Sept., 10, 1851. 885—6tw.

State of North Carolina, Nash Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term, 1851.

Neverson W. Cooper and wife Martha, James C. Green and wife Mary, Thomas Battle, Elizabeth B. Battle, Nannie K. Battle, Lawrence B. Battle, Tip Battle, *vs.* William Battle. Petition for Division of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Wm. Battle is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks, in the North Carolina Standard, for the said Wm. Battle to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the 2nd Monday of November next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the Petition will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of our said Court at office the 2nd Monday of August, A. D., 1851.

G. W. WARD, C. C. C.

Sept. 10. [Pr. adv. $5 62 1-2.] 884—6w.

State of North Carolina, Martin Co.

IN EQUITY.

Timothy W. Ward and others, *vs* John P. Turner and others.

TO Mr. Ed. G. Hammond: *Sir*—You are hereby notified that I shall attend at my Office, in Williamston, on Thursday the 20th day of November next, for the purpose of taking testimony in the above named cause, and making up your account as Executor, with the estate of William W. Ward, dec'd, at which time and place you can attend if you think proper. And you are hereby further notified, that in case you fail to attend on the 20th November as aforesaid, I shall proceed at the end of thirty days thereafter, to make up said account absolute.

Witness, C. B. Hassell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity at Office this the 1st day of September, A. D., 1851.

C. B. HASSELL. C. M. E.

September 10. [Pr. adv. $5 62 1-2] 884—6w.

State of North Carolina, Nash County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term, 1851.

Evan H. Morgan, Ex'r. of Thomas Bryant, *vs.* John R. Carpenter and wife Eliza and next of kin of Thomas Bryant. Probate of a Will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said Defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the 2nd Monday in November next, then and there to object to the probate of the last Will and testament of Thomas Bryant, if they see proper.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Nashville, the 2nd Monday of August, and in the 76th year of American Independence, A. D. 1851.

G. W. WARD, C. C. C.

Sept. 3, 1851. [Pr. adv. $5 62½.] 87—6w.

1851.

FALL STOCK

OF

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, &c.

WE HAVE received, per Sch'r Rainbow and Victory, a large portion of our Fall Stock of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, Carpet Bags and Valices, purchased directly from the manufacturers of the East since the reduction of prices early in the season.

We also expect to make constant additions by every arrival for the next ten days, which will render our assortment one of the most complete and commanding ever offered in this market.

We particularly ask an examination from merchants, railroad contractors and others, buying by the quantity, as we have made large purchases expressly for the whole sale trade, which were selected with great care and bought mostly for cash. We assure all those who will, favor us with a call, that we will sell as cheap as simila goods can be bought in any of the Northern cities.

W. R. JOHNSON & Co.,
2nd door below Paul & McIwaine,
Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.

Petersburg, Sept. 3, 1851. 87—1m.

Celebrated Corn Starch,

for Puddings, Pies, &c.

Just received at

TUCKER'S.

Raleigh, September 24, 1851. 93—

A RARE CHANCE!

FOR A GOOD INVESTMENT,

At GREENVILLE, Pitt Co. N. C.

IS now offered by the Subscriber who wishes to dispose of his

Carriage and Harness Manufactory.

This extensive and well known Establishment, has now been in operation for upwards of 10 years, and has turned out and sold more vehicles than any other in the State. The sales for the last five years have averaged upwards of $ 90,000 per annum. The Establishment is situated on Main Street, and comprises a Wood Shop containing 8 benches; a Harness Shop, containing 4 benches; a Blacksmith Shop with 4 forges, and Large and commodious Paint and Trimming Rooms—all new and in excellent order. There are besides these a large wood house, filled with an immense quantity of fine seasoned Timber, adapted to every department of the business. A Turning Lathe and Saw moved by horse power; a new Pump on the premises. Shelter for vehicles, and in a word all the improvements and conveniences found in the best Establishments either North or South.

Immediately opposite, are the Dwelling House and Ware House. The Dwelling-house is a fine two story building, with an acre lot attached, having all necessary out houses and conveniences required by a family. The situation is elevated, healthy and pleasant. The Ware-house is a new two story 50 [illegible] 26 ft. building, and cost upwards of $1250. In addition to these will be found a large and varied assortment of

Trimmings, Paints, Leather and Harness MOUNTINGS,

all new and of the latest style.

The position of Greenville, situated as it is in the midst of the wealthiest and most fertile portion of the State,—connected with Raleigh and the west by a Plank Road, with the east and the seaboard by a river always open to Steamboat navigation—besides the high character of the Establishment, for the durability and elegance of its work, combine with the growing importance of the place to render it the most appropriate point in Eastern Carolina for a Carriage Manufactory. The purchaser will obtain the most accommodating terms, and any reasonable time to make his payments.

To his friends and patrons the subscriber returns his hearty thanks for their liberal patronage, and informs them that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of BUGGIES and other VEHICLES ever seen here, which he will be happy to sell on low terms for cash or negotiable notes. He respectfully invites friends and purchasers to call and examine his stock.

JAMES NELSON.

Greenville, June 25, 1851. 75—tf.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

I HAVE lately purchased the entire stock of O. L. BURCH, and will carry on the Boot and Shoe Manufactory in all its various branches, at his old stand,

ONE DOOR BELOW THE POST OFFICE.

It is my determination to use the best materials known to the trade, and the workmanship shall not be surpassed in the State. All those heretofore accustomed to getting their work from the old Shoe Stand, may be sure, by calling on me, that they can get as good an article now as ever.

Call and see for yourselves.

HENRY A. DEPKEN.

Raleigh, Aug. 18, 1851.

HENRY A. DEPKEN

WILL inform the Ladies, that he keeps consatntly on hand

Ladies' Fine Kid Walking Shoes and Slippers, Children's Shoes, &c., &c.

Indeed, every thing usually kept in a Shoe Store.

THE Undersigned takes pleasure in saying, that he believes Mr. DEPKEN is well qualified to fulfil his promise to the public, and I recommend my old friends and customers to give him a trial.

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Aug. 18, 1851. 83—tf.

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

References:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

Valuable Standard Medical Books.

DISPENSATORY of the United States. By Drs. Wood and Bache. New edition, much enlarged and carefully revised. One volume, royal octavo.

A Treatise on the Practice of Medicine. By George B. Wood, M. D., one of the authors of the Dispensatory of the U. S., &c. New edition, improved. 2 vols. 8vo.

An Illustrated System of Human Anatomy, Special, Microscopic, and Physiological. By Samuel G. Morton, M. D. With 391 beautiful illustrations. 1 vol. royal 8vo

Materia Medica and Therapeutics, with ample illustrations of Practice in all the Departments of Medical Science, and copious notices of Toxicology. By Thos D. Mitchell, A.M., M.D., Prof. of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Philadelphia College of Medicine, &c. 1 vol. 8vo.

The Theory and Practice of Surgery. By George McClellan, M. D. 1 vol. 8vo.

Eberle's Practice of Medicine. New edition. Improved by George McClellan, M. D. 2 vols in 1, 8vo.

Eberle's Therapeutics. 2 vols in 1.

A Treatise on the Diseases and Physical Education of Children. By John Eberle, M. D., &c. Fourth edition. With Notes, and very large Additions, by Thomas D. Mitchell, A. M., M. D., &c. 1 vol. 8vo.

Eberle's Notes for Students, new edition. These works are used as Text-books in most of the Medical Schools in the United States.

A Practical Treatise on Poisons: their Symptoms, Antidotes, and Treatment. By O. H. Costill, M. D.

Identities of Light and Heat, of Caloric and Electricity. By C. Campbell Cooper.

United States' Pharmacopœia, edition of 1851. Published by authority of the National Medical Convention.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
North Carolina Book Store.

Raleigh, Aug. 20, 1851. 83—

A FAMILY BOOK.

Imray's Cyclopedia of Domestic Medicine. 8vo.—860 *pages.—With Wood Engravings, &c.*

THIS work contains a very large amount of highly valuable and practical information, arranged in a form either for ready reference or more attentive reading. It presents a concise yet clear view of the nature, predisposing causes, premonitory signs and distinguishing symptoms of Disease, and the nature, uses, proper doses and effects of Medicines. It gives directions concerning Diet, Air, Clothing, Bathing, Exercise, and other things connected with the preservation of health; also, concerning the management of the Sick-room, the Nursery, the preparation of Food and Drink for the Sick, the application of Leeches, Blisters, Poultices, Draughts, Plasters, &c., so as to produce the best effect with the least inconvenience and suffering to the patient, and such other information as will tend to mitigate the sufferings of the sick-room. For sale by

H. D. TURNNR, N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, August 13th, 1851. 80—

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is authorized to sell a valuable tract of Land lying in the upper end of Halifax County, North Carolina, in the neighborhood of Brinkleyville, adjoining the lands of the late Wm. H. Thomas, Joseph J. Williams, and others, containing 896 acres, by a recent survey; it being the residence of the late Colonel Rhesea Read. There is a good and convenient dwelling House on the tract, with some little repairs, with other out houses, and a never failing Spring of good water, as near as could be desired. I deem it unnecessary to say anything with regard to the quality of the Land (only I think it equal to any of the neighborhood Lands) as no person would purchase without viewing. A great bargain can be made in whole or any part. Any person wishing to purchase can find me in the neighborhood of the land.

WILL BRINKLEY.

Brinkleyville, Halifax, Aug. 16,51 81—11Dec.

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.

A LARGE supply, just received and for sale cheap, by

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 24, 1851. 93—

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

SAMUEL H. YOUNG

IS now prepared to show a beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Goods at his Store, No. 21, Fayetteville Street. His Stock consists in part of the following Goods:

Black and Colored Silks,
French Merinoes, Cashmeres and DeLanes,
Fig'd Poplins and Alpaccas,
A large assortment of Prints,
Red and White Flannels,
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Laces, &c.,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Hard Ware and Cutlery,
Earthern and Glass Ware,
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, &c.,

Together with almost every description of Goods kept in a Dry Goods Store. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our Stock, all of which will be sold cheap.

Call at No 21, Fayetteville St., if you want a bargain.

SAMUEL H. YOUNG.

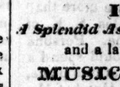
Raleigh, September 24, 1851. 93—11J.

North Carolina Music Store.

K. W. PETERSILIA,

One Door North of the City Hall, Fay. St.

RALEIGH, N. C.



From the liberal patronage which the Subscriber has received since his establishment in business, he has been enabled not only to replenish but to extend his stock, and

IS NOW OPENING

A Splendid Assortment of New and Popular Music

and a larger and better selected variety of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

than has ever before been offered in this State.

He is also prepared to furnish Gilt Frames of any size with or without pictures.

Also materials for Drawing, as engravings for patterns, and superior pencils.

He has also furnished himself with materials for repairing Accordions, as pearl for keys, reeds, &c., and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch.

In his list may also be found splendid copper-plate engravings, for framing. In short, his is an assortment intended to please the refined taste of the community.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, July 1, 1851. 70—

EVERY MAN HIS OWN TUNER!

THE Subscriber has been appointed sole Agent for the State of North Carolina, for Greave's Patent Chromatic Tuning Forks. This Instrument gives the chromatic scale in equal temperament, sustaining each tone much longer and more distinctly than common Tuning Forks. By its aid, any person whose ear is correct enoughto draw strings to unision, can tune Pianos and similar instruments with perfect correctness.

This instrument will prove of great value to all who reside where the services of professional tuners cannot be procured. Price $6,00. Each set is contained in a small morocco case, and can be easily and safely sent to any part of the country. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

K. W. PETERSILIA.
At the New Music Store.

Raleigh, June 3, 1843. 61—

SAMUEL H. MARKS,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Confectionary, Fruits, Fancy Articles CEGARS, &c.

SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, Va.

TAKES pleasure in informing the trade generally that he has just arrived from a tour through the principle Northern cities, where he has selected with great care the most extensive assortment of articles in his line ever before offered for sale in this market, all of which having been purchased exclusively for cash will be offered on the most favourable terms. Among his stock will be found the following:

10 Cases Fancy Goods,	2000 lbs. Almonds,
150 Boxes Fire Crackers,	755 " Walnuts,
225 " Sardines,	920 " Palm Nuts,
15 Cases Preserves assort.	710 " Filberts,
20 Boxes Muscat Wine,	1590 Cocoa Nuts,
5 " Olives,	10 Cases Pickles ass'd,
20 Baskets " Oil,	25 " Lemon Syrup,
25 Boxes Oranges,	300,000 Cigars,
15 " Lemons,	100 Boxes Chewing Tobacco,
15 Cases Prunes,	20 " Smoking "
5 Casks Currents,	150 " Raisons.
2 Boxes Macaroni,	
400 Drums Figs.	

Besides Candy of my own Manufacture which I warrant equal to any made in the U. S.

Petersburg, August 6, 1851. 80—

Roanoke Republican copy.

LEATHER FOR FALL TRADE, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WE respectfully announce to our friends and the trade, generally, that we have determined to spare no efforts on our part to give Petersburg a Leather and Finding Establishment, whose stock shall compare favorably with that of any house, North or South. We are receiving from the importers and manufacturers of the Northern Cities one of the largest and best selected stocks we have ever known in this market, and we pledge ourselves to sell our goods as low as any South of New York, and many articles as low, if not lower, than they are to be had, even there, as we have now in full operation a large and well arranged Tannery, from which we shall be receiving Leather regularly.

We have also Brogans of our own manufacture, which we warrant a superior article.

Also, Shoemakers' Tools and Lasts, together with many other articles usually found in similar establishments, all of which will be sold in accordance with the above statement; and the only way we can prove this, is for purchasers to come and examine for themselves, and we shall be content to abide the result.

F. A. & R. H. FORD,
No. 21, Old Street,
opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

Petersburg, August 13, 1851. 83—tf.

New Goods, New Goods!

Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it.

ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, April 22, 1850. 49—

ABBOTT'S HISTORIES.

BEECHNUT; Mallville; Mary Bell; Mary Erskine; Wallace.

ILLUSTRATED HISTORIES.

Alexander the Great; Alfred the Great; Charles the First; Charles the Second; Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt; Constantine; Cyrus the Great; Darius, King of Persia; Elizabeth, Queen of England; Hannibal the Carthaginian; Josephine; Julius Cæsar; King John; Madame Roland; Maria Antoinette; Mary Queen of Scots; Nero; Queen Anne; Richard the First; Richard the Third; Romulus; William and Mary; William the Conquerer; Xerxes the Great.

For sale at the
North Carolina Book Store by
HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, August 10th, 1851. 81—

Flesh Gloves and Brushes.

THE free and liberal use of these articles is now justly regarded as one of the most effectual means of promoting health and long life. Call and supply yourselves at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

NEW PHARMACOPŒIA.

THE Pharmacopœia of the United States of America. By authority of the National Convention, held at Washington, A. D. 1850. For sale at the North Carolina Book Store, by

HENRY D. TURNER.

August 30, 1851. 86—

New Novels.

TIME the Avenger, by the author of "Lettice Arnold," &c.

Franconian Stories, by Jacob Abbott—Malleville, Wallace, Beechnut, May Bell, May Erskine. Illustrated. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

JOSEPH WOLTERING,

Manufacturer and Dealer in the following Articles, Raleigh, N. C.

STOVES, tin, iron and copper wares; guns and pistols of all sorts; powder, shot, caps, powder flasks and shot chargers, a fine assortment of pocket and table cutlery, the celebrated Pine India steel razors, mortice locks, with white mineral knobs, from 80 cents to $4, improved rim locks, New Haven locks, carpenter's rim lock, sliding-door lock, people's lock, best furniture lock, dead lock, novelty lock with mineral knobs, mineral locks with Japan mounting, mortice locks with iron bolts and keys, mortice locks with white knobs, rural locks with white mineral knobs, plate locks, smoke-house locks, mortice closet locks with brass fronts, chest locks, horse locks, fancy bushed pad-locks, fine patent dropped Japan padlocks, patent dropped padlock, rim drop latches, Bolwin's night latch, improved bow latches, cupboard lock latches, porcelain knobs, the best ever in this City or State, mineral door knobs, screw, mahogany, and pearl white door knobs, mineral drawer knobs, furniture knobs, pearl white bell-pulls, axle pulleys, Blake's side pulleys, wardrobe hooks, fancy coat and hat hooks, window springs, rim bank shutter hinges, A. C. Palmer's window butts, Clarke's butt hinges, and superior cast butt hinges, curtain pins and handles, coffee mills, candle sticks, dog collars and chains, cloth, shoe, and horse brushes.

ALSO, Carpenter's, Cooper's, Tinner's, and Blacksmith's Tools.

ALSO, nails, screws, scythe-blades, sheep-shears, brass lamps, hand-bells, trace chains, grubbing-hoes, spring-balances, plyers, spades, shovels, hoes, andirons, pans, vices, pumps, Buck's patent improved cooking-stove, and in short every thing needed by farmers and mechanics in the hardware line.

ALSO, a full supply of CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, such as carriage axles and springs, carriage bands, patent leather hub bands, power loom lace, enamelled canvass, figured maroon, damask alpace, extra fine cambric, and fringe. On hand, also, a full supply of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES.

Smoke-house, Jail, and Bank Locks made to order, warranted not to be picked or broken, and to give satisfaction.

The subscriber is also prepared to execute any and all work in iron, steel, brass, copper, &c. Guns and pistols made to order. Also, strainers for Turpentine Distilleries.

All orders executed promptly and in the best manner. If the subscriber does not sell lower than any body else, and do good work at fair prices, then he will give it up.

Encourage home industry. Now is the time. Call on the subscriber at Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina, or send your orders by letter.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—1y.

Prospectus of the Daily Journal.

THE Subscribers this day commence the publication in the town of Wilmington of a daily evening paper by the above title. It will be issued every day (Sundays excepted) after the arrival of the mails, so as to give the very latest intelligence from all quarters. The publishers will also avail themselves of every additional facility within their reach for the collection of news.

Particular attention will be paid to the Commercial department of the paper, and full and accurate reports of the state of our markets, as well as of all others having any influence upon the trade of this place or section.

The growing importance of Wilmington, and the increasing wants of the mercantile community at large, have seemed to call for and warrant the commencement of this enterprise. North Carolina is almost, if not quite, the only State in the Union in which no daily paper is published. California, which but yesterday was a wilderness, has a flourishing daily press, while North Carolina has not one within her borders. Such should not be the case. We believe that we can fairly appeal to the State pride, as well as to the interests of our fellow-citizens, to sustain us in our present effort to remove this reproach.

It is scarcely necessary to refer to the politics of "The Daily Journal," as it will be under the same editorial management with the Weekly "Wilmington Journal," which paper will continue to be published on the same terms as formerly, deriving, it is to be hoped, additional interest from the use of the more extended facilities which the publication of a daily must render necessary. In politics it will support the doctrines of the Democratic party; yet, while firm and decided in the assertion and maintainance of its own opinions, will be moderate and respectful towards those who may differ from it.

Terms. The price of "The Daily Journal" will be six dollars per annum, *invariably in advance.* The heavy outlay attendant upon the publication of such a paper will render a strict adherence to this rule *imperative.* A tri-weekly paper will also be issued at four dollars per annum, should a sufficient number of tri-weekly subscribers be obtained.

The "Daily Journal" is now before the public. The labor and outlay which its issue entails is very considerable, and will require a generous support to save us from heavy loss. In starting it, we have relied upon that liberality which has heretofore been extended to us, and have launched our bark, determined that it shall sink or swim upon its own merits.

FULTON & PRICE.

Wilmington, N. C., September 8, 1851. 91—

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA!

The Battle is begun, and I intend to fight my way through for HOME INDUSTRY!

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for

Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,				$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

Register please copy.

DR. WILLIAM R. MILLER,

OFFICE ABOVE THE

LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

Raleigh, July 22nd, 1851. 76—

SAVAGE AND MEARES,

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANTS

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And Forwarding Agents,

GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,

LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

PADDED Yoke Satin Shirts—a few dozen just received, fine quality. E. L. HARDING, & Co.

Raleigh, July 26th, 1851. 77—

ALARMING NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

WAR DECLARED BY SPAIN!!!

We have just received a despatch by Telegraph from Baltimore from the old-established House of

PYFER & CO.

No. 1 Light St. Baltimore, Md.

In which they unreservedly express their opinion, deduced from voluminous documents just received from their Madrid Correspondent, (all of which they positively assure us have been compiled with the greatest care from the Most Authentic Sources in Madrid,) that there will be no belligerent attitude assumed by Spain towards this Country; and consequently it has been decided that

SALTPETRE WILL NOT EXPLODE,

except in its legitimate sphere of promulgating the sale and prompt payment of

HANDSOME PRIZES.

By their truly fortunate and far-famed house.

BEAUTIFUL LUCK AGAIN.

EVERY DRAWING

PYFER & CO. SELL THE PRIZES.

BEHOLD THE BEAUTIES.

$40,000, Whole Ticket, sent to South Carolina.
$26,000, Whole Ticket, sent to Tennessee.
$20,000, Half Ticket, sent to North Carolina.
$15,000, Half Ticket, sent to Virginia.
$12,000, Half Ticket, sent to Pennsylvania.
$10,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Tennessee.
$8,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to South Carol